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THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
BRITISH INSECTS;
EXPLAINING THEM
IN THEIR SEVERAL STATES,
WITH THE PERIODS OF THEIR TRANSFORMATIONS,
THEIR FOOD, OECOMONY, &c.
TOGETHER WITH THE
HISTORY OF SUCH MINUTE INSECTS
AS REQUIRE INVESTIGATION BY THE MICROSCOPE.
THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED BY
COLOURED FIGURES,
DESIGNED AND EXECUTED FROM LIVING SPECIMENS.

BY E. DONOVAN.

VOL. III.

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PLATE DXXXVIII.

BOLETARIA MULTIPUNCTATA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ perfoliated, and thicker towards the end: thorax margined, with three hollows behind, the middle one obsolete: wing-cases margined: body ovate.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: wing-cases finely striated, varied with black and ferruginous.

BOLETARIA MULTIPUNCTATA: nigra, elytris minutè ftriatis, ferrugineo nigroque variis. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I.*
p. 139. 3.

MYCETOPHAGUS MULTIPUNCTATUS. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. b. 498.*
5. Panz. Ent. Germ. 337. 4.

DERMESTES MULTIPUNCTATUS. *Thunb. Inf. Suec. 79. 6.*



Found on fungi, of the Boletus genus. Length two lines.

FIG. II. II.

BOLETARIA ATOMARIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black, with dots and band behind fulvous.

BOLETARIA ATOMARIA: nigra, elytris punctis fasciaque postica fulvis. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 141. n. 7.*

IPS ATOMARIA. *Fabr. Mant. I. 46. 9.*

Mycetophagus atomarius. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. b. 498. 4.*

This is about the size of the former: the general colour black glossed with blue: the head and thorax immaculate: wing-caes varied with dots, and an irregular waved posterior line: antennæ and legs dusky.

It is found like the last, and succeeding species on fungi of the *Boletus* kind.

FIG.

FIG. III. III.

BOLETARIA PUNCTATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Pitchy: wing-cases somewhat punctated and black, band at the base and two spots at the end of the wing-cases ferruginous.

MYCETOPHAGUS PUNCTATUS: piceus elytris subpunctatis nigris basi ferrugineis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. T. I. b.* 499. *n. 10. Panz. Ent. Germ.*

Rare, and rather larger than the two preceding.





PLATE CCCCXCI.

CERAMBYX CORIARIUS.

LARGE ELM CERAMBYX.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ fetaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the base of the antennæ: feelers four: thorax spinous, or gibbous: wing-cases linear: body oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax three-toothed: body pitchy: wing-cases mucronate: antennæ shorter than the body.

CERAMBYX CORIARIUS: thorace tridentato, corpore piceo, elytris mucronatis, antennis brevioribus. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 622. 7.—*Fn. Suec.* 647.—*Gmel.* 1815. 7.
Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. p. 325. 1.

PRIONUS CORIARIUS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* t. 24. f. 4.—*Spec. Inf.* 1. 206. 9.—*Mant.* 1. 129. 13.—*Ent. Syst. i. b.*
Panz. Faun. Germ. 9. t. 8.

Cerambyx Prionus. *Degeer, v. 59.* 1. t. 3. f. 5.

Le Prione. *Geoff.* 198. 1. t. 3. f. 5.

Both sexes of this curious beetle are represented in the annexed plate, the male in the attitude of crawling on the ground, the female in the act of flight. The female is rather larger than the male, and has the antennæ of a more fetaceous form. The antennæ of the other sex are remarkable for their magnitude, and contribute very materially to the interesting appearance of the insect.

Cerambyx Coriarius is the most conspicuous insect, in point of size, among the British cerambyces, and is always considered as a scarce and valuable species. It is found chiefly in decayed wood, more especially in the trunks of rotten elms.



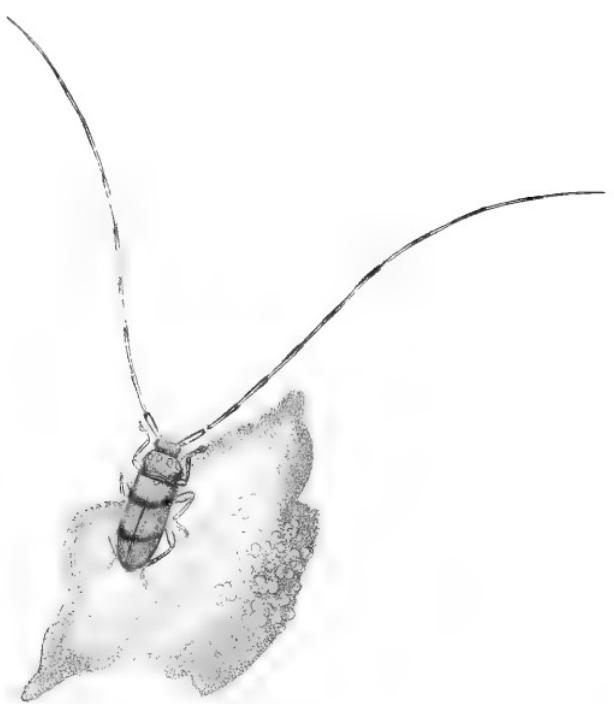


PLATE LXXII.

CERAMBYX ÆDILIS.

LONG-HORNED CERAMBYX.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ articulated, and tapering to the end. Shells long and narrow. Four joints on each foot. Thorax, with lateral spines or tubercles.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ considerably longer than the body. Head, thorax, and shells grey, with shades of brown, sprinkled with yellow, and dark brown spots. Thorax spined.

Syst. Ent. 164. 1.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 628. 37.—
Fn. Sv. 653.

Cerambyx, &c. *Linn. It. Oel.* 8.

Degeer. Ins. 5. 66. 5. *Tab.* 4. *Fig.* 1. 2.

Capricornus ruficulus. Petiv. Gazoph. *Tab.* 8. *Fig.* 8.

Mouff. Ins. 151. *Fig.* 2.

Frisch. Ins. 13. *Tab.* 12.

Sulz. Hist. Ins. *Tab.* 4. *Fig.* 27.

Aet. Nidros. 4. *Tab.* 16. *Fig.* 8.

Schaeff. Icon. *Tab.* 14. *Fig.* 7.

Bergstr. Nomencl. 1. 3. 5. *Tab.* 1. *Fig.* 5. 6.
Tab. 2. *Fig.* 1.

Fab. Spec. Ins. 1. 209. 1.

This species is found in every part of Europe, though very scarce; and in England it is extremely rare.

And

And it is no less distinguished for the very singular structure and length of its antennæ, than for its rarity; that part which forms one of the most certain characteristics of almost every tribe of Insects, constitutes the most prominent character in this.

Of its use, we are altogether ignorant, as the various opinions that have been given by former writers are now obliterated; some have supposed that they were the organs of hearing, or smell; and others have imagined that they were susceptible of the least motion in the ambient fluid in which they move.

Geoffroy discovered the organs of hearing in several amphibious animals, viz. in the toad, frog, viper, some other serpents, lizard, water-salamander, and skate*; and many of the most eminent anatomists of the present time have discovered by their researches into the animal kingdom, those organs in different creatures. Professor Camper, in 1763, published remarks on the organs of hearing in fishes, in the *Harlem Transactions* †: Mr. Hunter has described others in the *Philosophical Transactions* ‡; and Dr. Monro has described and figured great variety of them in his large work on the structure and physiology of fishes.

Probably, induced by those discoveries professor Fabricius endeavoured to ascertain the organs of hearing in Insects also; and about nine years ago published an account of this interesting discovery in the *New Copenhagen Transactions* §, with figures of those organs in the crab and lobster: he found the external orifice of the organ in these animals to be placed between the long and the short antennæ, the cochlea, &c. being lodged in the upper part, which Linnæus calls the thorax, near the base of the serrated projection at its apex; we must therefore conclude that the antennæ of Insects are appropriated for some other purposes than those it is at present suspected they answer.

The Cerambyx *Aëdilis*, Fabricius informs us, lives in the trunks of trees; its horns are moveable, as it can either direct them forward, or support them in an erect position; and when it sleeps, it reclines them along its back; it also reclines them when it walks quick, or has to pass through a narrow track, as the least resistance from any thing in its way, would be very liable to injure, or break them off.

Our specimen was taken in May.

* *Mémoires Etrangers de l'Acad. de Paris*, 1755.

† In the Year 1763, &c. ‡ Vol. Ixxii. § Vol. ii. p. 375.







PLATE CCCXCIII.

CERAMBYX SCALARIS.

YELLOW INDENTED-LINE CERAMBYX.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the base of the antennæ: thorax generally spinous, or gibbous: wing cases somewhat linear.

* *Section Saperda. Thorax unarmed, subcylindrical.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black, with an indented sutural yellow line, and yellow dots on the wing cases: antennæ moderate.

CERAMBYX SCALARIS: mutico subcylindrico, coleoptris linea suturali dentata, punctisque flavis, antennis mediocribus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 632. 55.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* T. 1. p. 4. 1837. 55.—*Marsh. Ent. Brit.* T. 1. 329. n. 8.

CERAMBYX FLAVOVIRIDIS. *De Geer, Inf.* 5. p. 77. n. 14.

LEPTURA SCALARIS. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 697.

SAPERDA SCALARIS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 184. 2.—*Sp. Inf.* 1. 231. 2.—*Mant.* 1. 147. 2.—*Ent. Syst.* 307. 2.
Panz. Ent. Germ. 256. 2.

This

This very beautiful insect is recorded as a British species of Cerambyx, upon the authority of T. Swainson, Esq. of the Custom-house, who found a specimen of it in Dover-place, Surrey, some years ago. Previous to that time it was perfectly well known to the continental naturalists as an European insect, but it does not appear to be considered as a common species in any country.

The smallest figure shews the natural size of this insect : an enlarged representation is also given in order to exhibit the species to more advantage.





PLATE CCCXCIV.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS.

CLOUDED CERAMBYX.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the base of the antennæ: thorax generally spinous, or gibbous: wing-cases somewhat linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax spinous; wing-cases fastigiate, dotted, and banded with black: antennæ long.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS: thorace spinoso, elytris fastigiatis: punctis fasciisque nigris, antennis longioribus. *Linn.*
Syst. Nat. 627. 29.—*Fn. Suec.* 650.—*It. gotl.* 173.
—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. 1. p. 4.* 1821. *fp. 29.*

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS. *Fab. Syst. Ent.* 168. 20.—*Sp. Inf.* 1. 215. 26.—*Mant.* 1. 134. 36.—*Ent. Syst. T. 1. p. 2.* 261. 35.

CERAMBYX NEBULOSUS. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. p. 325.*
fp. 2.

Le Capricorne noir marbré de gris.—Et *Cerambyx niger*, elytris vellere cinereo marmoratis, antennis pedibusque cinereo intersectis. *Geoffr.* 1. 204. *fp. 7.*

Cerambyx nebulosus is an insect of interesting figure, and under the lens of an opake microscope, appears very elegant. Geoffroy in his *Histoire Abrégée des Insectes*, observes that it has been found upon willows. Fabricius and Gmelin say it lives in the trunks of pines, and it is asserted to be highly injurious to the bark and timber of those trees in some countries. It is not one of our rarest insects in England, though far from common.



PLATE CCCV.

CERAMBYX OCULATUS.

** *Saperda*.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ articulated, tapering towards the ends. Thorax either armed with spines, or gibbous. Wing-causes throughout of equal breadth.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

AND

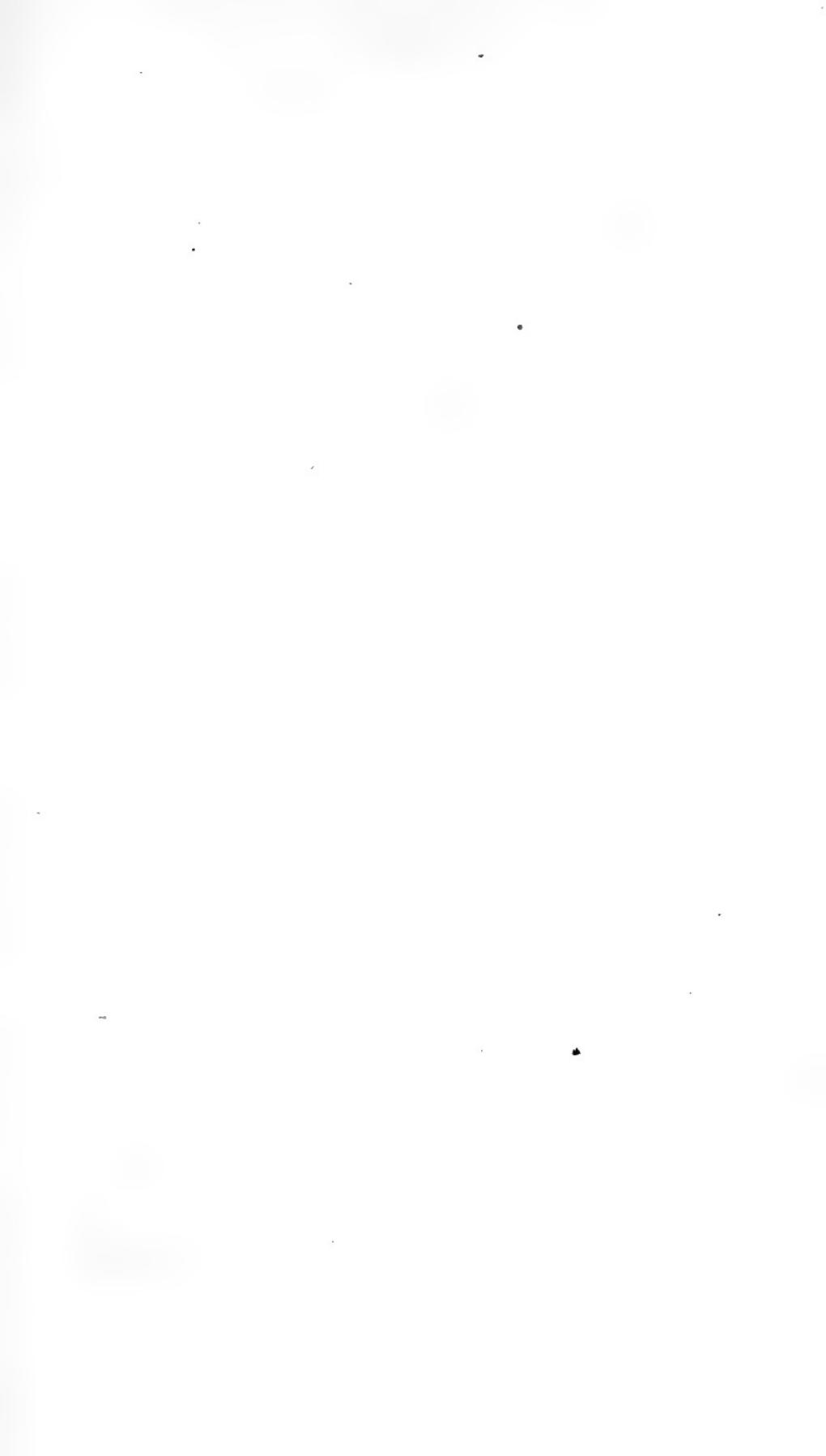
S Y N O N Y M S.

Cylindrical: Thorax without spines, yellow, with two black spots. Wing-causes grey with linear streaks of excavated black points.

CERAMBYX OCULATUS: thorace mutico cylindrico luteo : punctis duobus nigris, elytris fastigiatis linearibus nigris.
SAFERDA. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 664.—*Cerambyx ferrugineo-rufus*, elytris nigro cinereis punctis excavatis nigris. *Uddm. Diff.* 31—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. T. I. p. 4. p. 1841. sp.* 60.

SAPERDA OCULATA. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T. I. p. 2. p. 308.*
Schæff. Icon. tab. 128. fig. 4.

This insect is described and figured, by some of the continental writers on entomology, as a native of France, Italy, and Germany, but has not, we believe, been hitherto noticed as a British species. Like other local insects it is said to be extremely common in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and perhaps is not found in any other part of the country.



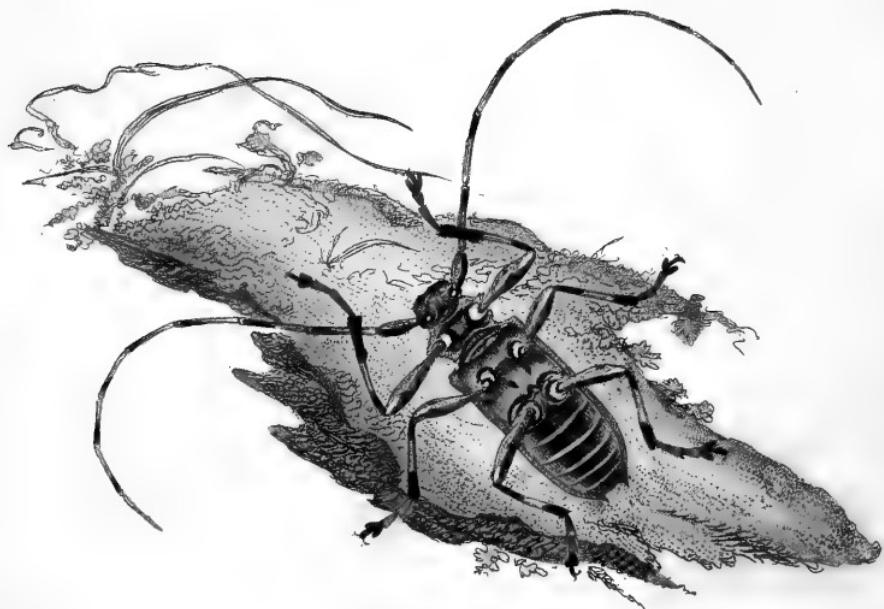
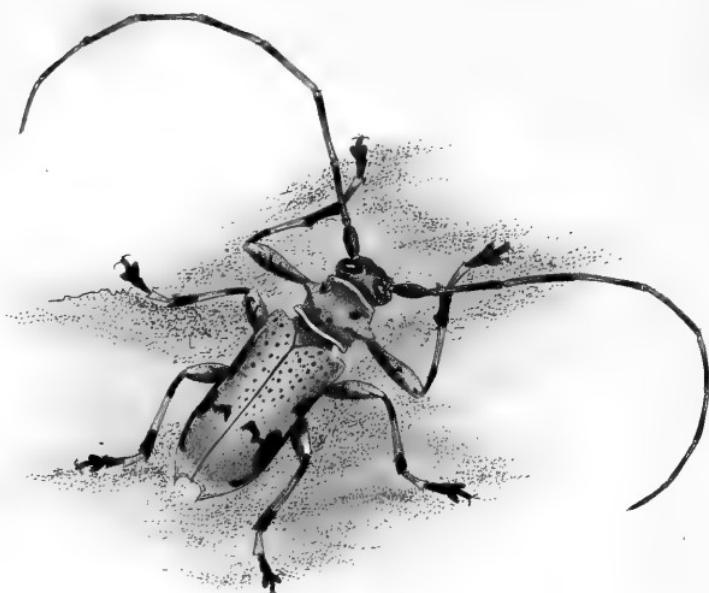


PLATE DXLVI.

CERAMBYX LITERATUS.

LETTERED CERAMBYX.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: feelers four: thorax spinous or gibbous: wing-cases linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CERAMBYX LITERATUS. Cinereous: base of the wing-cases with raised black dots: exterior margin brown, with two confluent spots, the posterior one branching into a letter-form band.

A new British species of the Cerambyx tribe, lately found in the vicinity of Manchester by John King, Esq. and kindly communicated to the Author. It is an insect of considerable size; in appearance remarkable for its elegance, and does not appear to have been described or figured in any other publication.



PLATE DLIII.

F I G. I. I.

CERAMBYX SANGUINEUS.

SANGUINEOUS CERAMBYX.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the base of the antennæ: feelers four: thorax spinous: wing cases linear: body oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: thorax somewhat tuberculated, and with the wing-cases sanguineous: antennæ moderate.

CERAMBYX SANGUINEUS: niger, thoracis dorso elytrisque sanguineis, antennis mediocribus. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. 336. n. 19.*

CERAMBYX SANGUINEUS. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 636. 80.—Fn. Suec. 673.—Gmel. 1855. 80.*

CALLIDIUM SANGUINEUM: thorace subtuberculato elytrisque sanguinis, antennis mediocribus. *Fabr. Syft. Ent.* 190. 2.—*Sp. Inf.* 1. 238. 16.—*Mant. I.* 153. 25.
Ent. Syft. 1. b. 326. 35.

Le Lepture veloutée couleur de feu. *Geoff.* 1. 220. 21.

This very beautiful species was introduced into *Entomologia Britannica* on the authority of a specimen discovered by ourselves about ten years ago in the island of Anglesea, and from that period till very lately, when another example was taken in Devonshire, this remained the only British specimen known. It may hence be concluded that *Cerambyx fanguineus* is one of the most uncommon as well as elegant species of this genus found in Britain.

F I G. II. II.

CERAMBYX MINUTUS.

MINUTE CERAMBYX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Rufous brown: antennæ as long as the body.

CERAMBYX MINUTUS: rufo-fuscous, antennis longitudine corporis.
Marsh Ent. Brit. T. 1. p. 337. 21.

SAPERDA



SAPERDA MINUTA. *Fabr. Sp. Inf.* 1. 235. 2.

Mant. 1. 150. 39.

Callidium pygmæum. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* 1. b. 323. 24.

A diminutive species of very uncommon scarcity: its appearance when magnified is particularly interesting.





PLATE CCCCXXXV.

CERAMBYX SUTOR.

FIG. I.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: feelers four: thorax spinous or gibbous: wing-cases linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wings obtuse, deep black clouded with ferruginous; scutel pale yellow: antennæ very long.

CERAMBYX SUTOR: elytris obtusis atris ferrugineo-subnebulosis, scutello luteo, antennis longissimis. *Marsh Ent. Brit. T. I.* p. 329.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 628. 38.—*Fn. Suec.* 655.—*Gmel.* 1830. 68.

LAMIA SUTOR. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 172. 10.—*Spec. Inf. I.* 218. 15.

CERAMBYX ATOMARIUS. *De Geer.* 5. 65. 4.



Cerambyx Sutor is not a common insect. The male differs from the female in being rather larger and having the antennæ three or four times the length of the body, the antennæ of the latter being much shorter. The species occur in woods.

FIG.

FIG. II.

CERAMBYX MERIDIANUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black : wings somewhat fastigiate, and with the tip of the abdomen testaceous : breast glossy.

Cerambyx Meridianus. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 630. 47.—*Faun. Suec.* 648. *Gmel.* 1861. 47.

LEPTURA MERIDIANA: nigra, elytris subfastigiatis abdomineque apice testaceis, pectore nitenti. *Marsh Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 340. n. 1.*

STENOCORUS MERIDIANUS. *Fab. Syst. Ent.* 178. 1.—*Spec. Inf. I.* 225. 1.—*Mant. I.* 143. 1.



The male of this species is black, with the wing-cases rufo-testaceous, the female entirely black with a few yellow downy hairs.



PLATE CCIX.

CERAMBYX LINEATOCOLLIS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: feelers four: thorax spinous, or gibbous: wing cases linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Villous greenish: thorax unarmed, cylindrical with yellow lines: wing cases fuscous, and without spots.

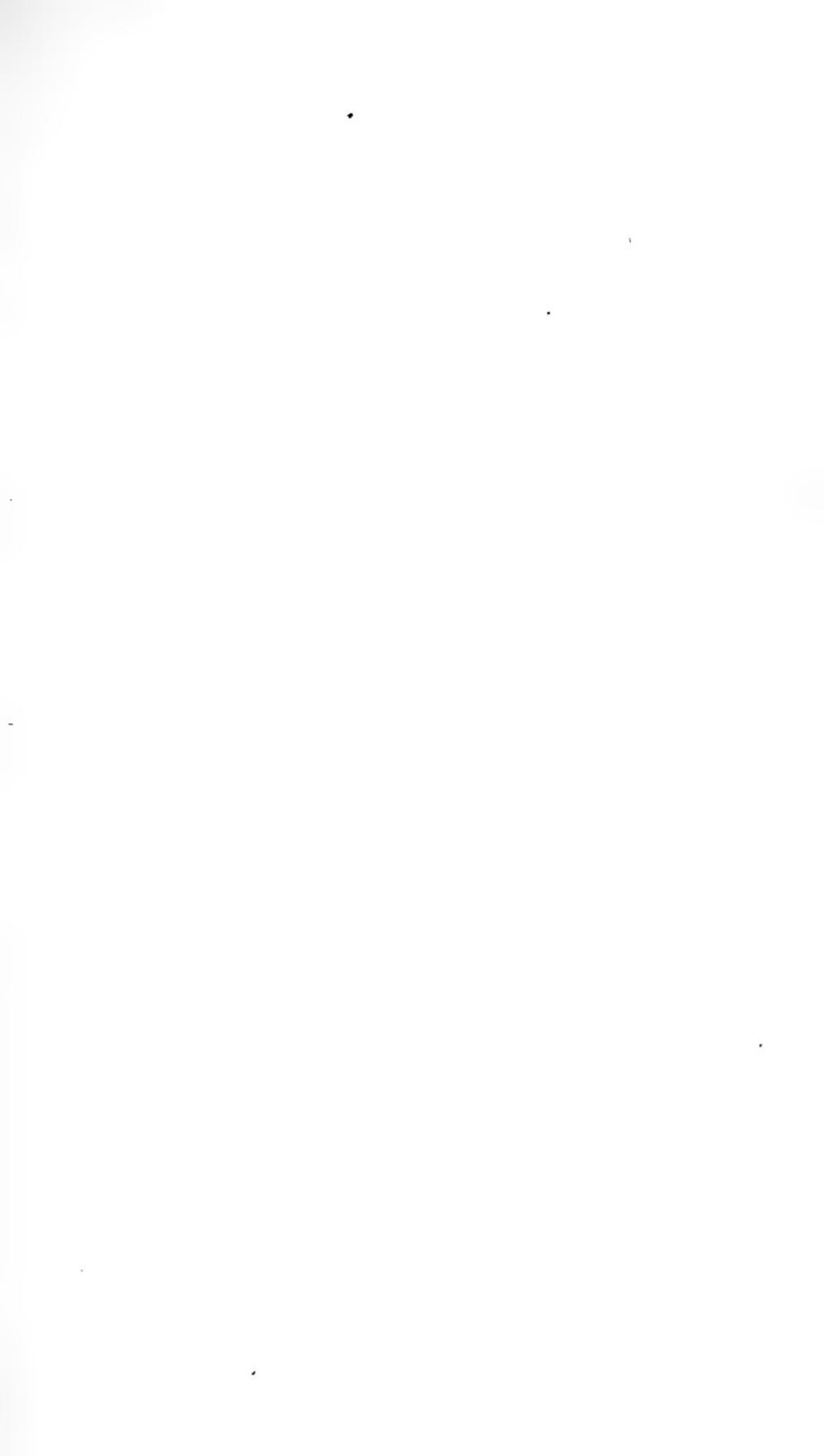
CERAMBYX LINEATOCOLLIS: villosus virridecens, thorace mutico cylindrico flavo-lineato, elytris immaculatis fuscis.—
Marbh. Ent. Brit.

We must consider this as a new British species of Cerambyx, neither Linnæus nor Fabricius having given any description of it.

This appears to be local: the only two specimens that have occurred to our notice, having been taken in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire. Our specimen was found on the bark of the willow.

18
The first thing I do is to get the *liver* out of the body. This is done by a sharp cut with a knife. Then I take a piece of *liver* and put it in a *pot*. I add water to the *pot* and boil the *liver* until it is soft. After this, I take the *liver* out of the *pot* and put it in a *bowl*. I then add some *salt* to the *liver* and mix it well. Finally, I add some *pepper* to the *liver* and mix it again. This is how I make *liver*.







2

P L A T E X C I V.

F I G. I.

R H A G I U M B I F A S C I A T U M.

C O L E O P T E R A.

R H A G I U M *.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R.

Thorax spined. Shells olive brown, with three longitudinal stripes, and two yellow spots on each.

Fab. Spec. Inf. I. 230. 4.

Sulz. Hist. Inf. Tab. 5. *Fig.* 8.

Linnæus never described this Insect, or he would have placed it in the *Cerambyx* genus. Fabricius has described it in his *Species Insectorum* under the specific name *Bifasciatum*; but he has separated it from the Linnæan genus, and given it the new generic title Rhagium: the *Cerambyx* *Inquisitor*, *C. Cursor* and *C. Noctis* of Linnæus, our present species, and *R. Ornatum*, are the only Insects Fabricius has included in the new genus Rhagium.

The Rhagium *Bifasciatum* is rare in this country; it is more frequent in France and Germany. It is generally found in putrid flesh.

L

F I G.

FIG. II.

CERAMBYX MOSCHATUS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ articulated, and tapering to the end. Shells long and narrow, four joints in each foot. Thorax with lateral spines or tubercles.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ length of the body. Shells green, changeable, purple, copper colour, &c. Body dark blue.

CERAMBYX Moschatus, Thorace spinoso, elytris obtusis viridibus nitentibus, femoribus muticis antennis mediocribus.

Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 2. 627. 34.—*Faun. Suec.* 652.

CERAMBYX odoratus, &c. Degeer. *Inf. 5.* 64. 2.

SCARABÆUS. Raj.—Frisch.—Lister.

Few Insects vary more in their colours than the Cerambyx Moschatus; in some specimens the Green colour is very predominant, in others the Copper colour; in some the Purple is the most vivid, and again in others the colours are so blended as to appear altogether of a dull brown. They feed on the soft wood of willow trees; are very plenty in most places in summer, and emit a very powerful musk-like odour.





PLATE XXVII.

LEPTURA ARIETIS.

COMMON WASP BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: feelers four, and filiform: wing-cases tapering towards the tip; thorax slender and rounded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax black: wing-cases black, with yellow bands: the second curved upwards: legs ferruginous.

LEPTURA ARIETIS: *Linn. Syft. xii. 2. p. 640. n. 23.*

Leptura nigra, &c. Linn. Fn. Suec. 1. n. 507.—Geoffr. Inf. par. 1. p. 214. n. 11,

Cerambyx quadrifasciatus. Degeer. Inf. 5. p. 81. n. 18.

Callidium Arietis. Fabr. Sp. Inf. 1. p. 242. n. 36.—Mant. Inf. 1. p. 155. n. 51.

STENOCORUS ARIETIS. Scop. Ann. Hist. Nat. 5. p. 96. n. 57.

This

This species is sometimes found on aquatic plants : they are exceedingly numerous in Kent, in the pease and bean fields, during the month of May : we have also found them on currant bushes, and not unfrequently on the fern. They fly well by means of their wings, which are concealed beneath the wing-cases.



PLATE LXXXIV.

FIG. I.

LEPTURA ARCUATA.

GREAT WASP BEETLE.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering to the end. Shells narrower at the apex. Thorax somewhat cylindrical.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black. Antennæ length of the body. Target yellow. Three transverse yellow lines on the head; three on the thorax and three yellow arched lines, with as many spots of the same colour on each shell.

LEPTURA ARCUATA. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 640. 21. ed. XIII.—*

Fn. Sv. 696.

LEPTURA, &c. *Geoff. Inf. 1. 212. 10.*

CERAMBYX niger, &c. *Vdm. Diff. 30.*

SCARABÆUS, &c. *Frisch. Inf. 12. Th. n. 22. p. 31. Tab. IV.*

Fig. 1—5.

CERAMBYX, &c. *Leche Nou. Spec. 30.*

SCARABÆUS. *Raj. Inf. 83. 23.*

Petiv. Gazoph. Tab. 63. Fig. 7.

Schaeff. Icon. Tab. 38. Fig. 6.

Tab. 107. Fig. 2. 3.

CALLIDIUM arcuatum. *Fab. Spec. Ent. n. 26. p. 192.*

Spec. Inf. T. I. n. 35. p. 241.

Mant. Inf. T. I. n. 50. p. 155.

Ent. Syst. T. II. n. 64. p. 333.

Der Bogen-Widderkäfer. Der Bogenstrich. Der Holzkäfer mit Bogenbinden. La Lepture aux croissans dorés, Panzer Faun. Inf. Germ. In, N° IV. p. 14.

This is the rarest species of the *Leptura* genus we have in England; it is found among rotten wood. May.

Fabricius having separated the *Lepturæ* of Linnæus, and arranged them under three distinct generic divisions, as *Callidium*, *Donacia*, and *Leptura*, it will be proper to observe, that the *CALLIDIUM Arcuatum*, *Class I. ELEVTERA*, *Fab. Spec. Inf.* is the *LEPTURA Arcuata* of Linnæus; to this we must also add that the *LEPTURA Arcuata*, figured in the seventh Number of *Panzer's Faunæ Insectorum Germanicæ Initia*, is a very different species to our specimen, is a native of Austria, and received its name from *Hellwig*.

F I G. II.

LEPTURA MYSTICA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ and legs black. Head and thorax black. Shells black, with a triangular grey spot and two white lines on each; shoulders red-brown.

Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 639. 18.—Fn. Sv. 693.

LEPTURA, &c. Geoff. Inf. 1. 217. 15.

CERAMBYX albo fasciatus niger, &c. Degeer. Inf. 5. 82. 19.

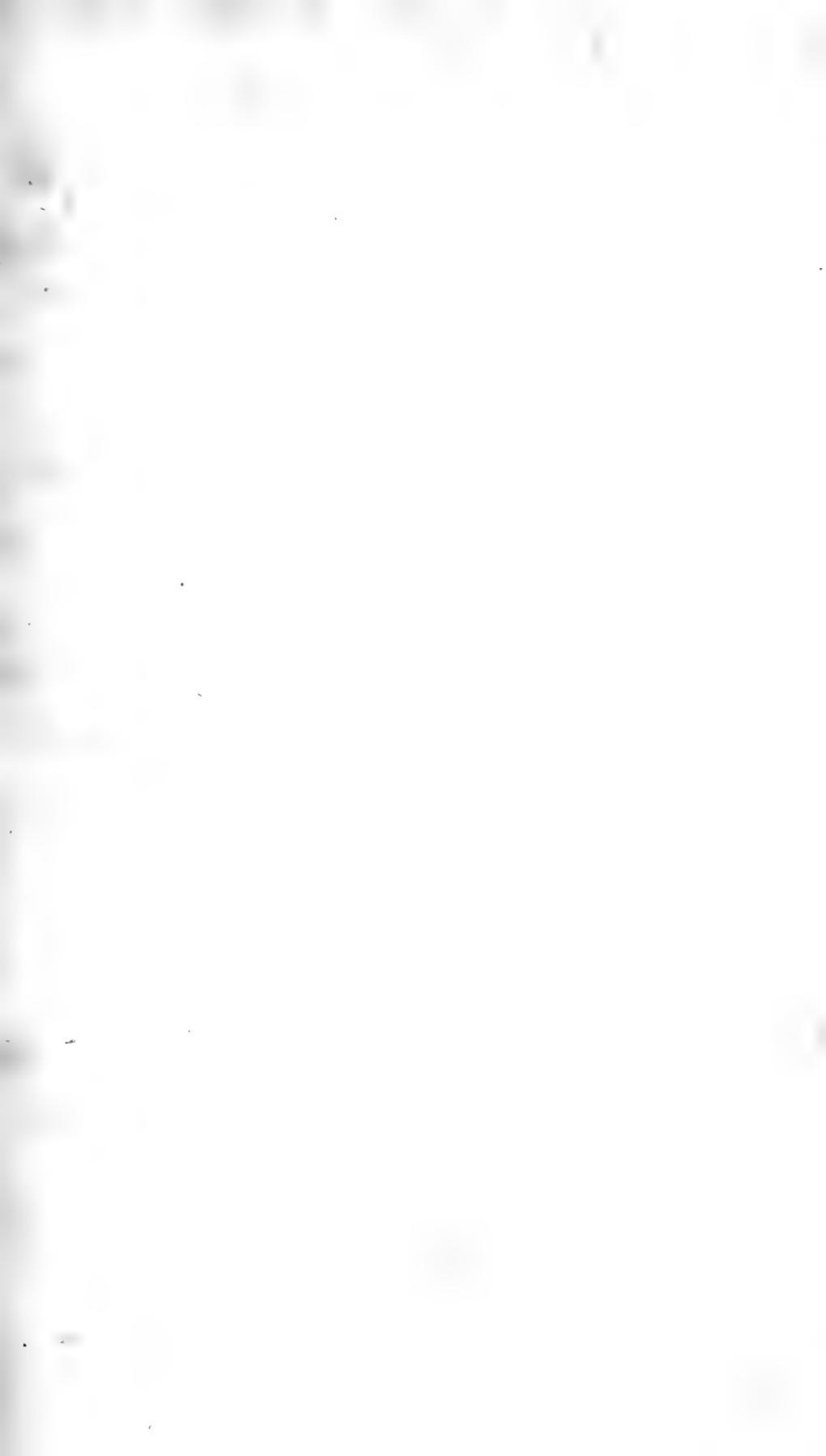
CERAMBYX quadricolor. Scop. Ent. Carn. 177.

SCARABÆUS, &c. Raj. Inf. 83. 26.

Schœff. Icon. Tab. 2. Fig. 9.

CALLIDIUM mysticum. Fab. Spec. Inf. 1. 244. 51. 45.

Common





Common in the months of *May* and *June*; is usually found in the open path-ways near woods. It appears to be most peculiar to a sandy or light gravel soil.

FIG. III.

LEPTURA AQUATICA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Green-gold. Antennæ black. A tubercle on each side of the corslet. Shells striated and truncated. Posterior thighs larger with a spine on the interior side.

Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 637. 1.—*Fn. Sv.* 677.

LEPTURA aquatica spinosa, &c. *Deger. Inf.* 5. 140. 80. *Tab.* 4.

Fig. 14. 15.

STENOCORUS, &c. *Geoff. Inf.* 1. 229. 12.

CANTHARIS. *Raj. Inf.* 100. 1.

SCARABÆUS. *Frisch. Inf.* 12. 33. *Tab. 6. Fig. 2.*

DONACIA crassipes. *Fab. Spec. Inf.* 1. 245. 52. 1.

This Insect is very common in *England* during the early part of summer; it lives on aquatic vegetables, and runs with much celerity when disturbed. It has also been found among the decayed wood of willow trees.

Fabricius has altered its specific, as well as its generic title; it stands in his System as *DONACIA crassipes*.

FIG. IV.

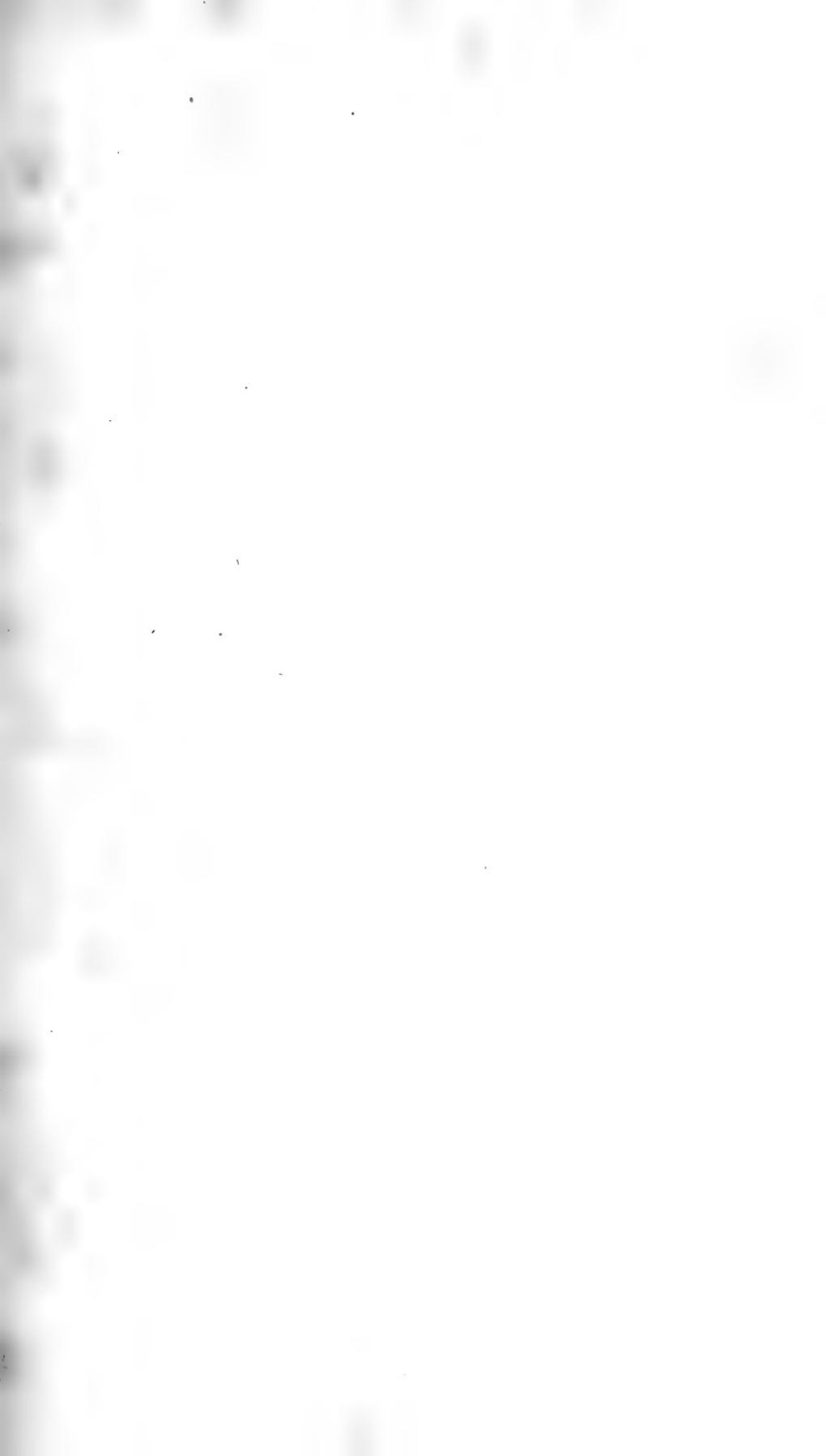
LEPTURA ELONGATA.

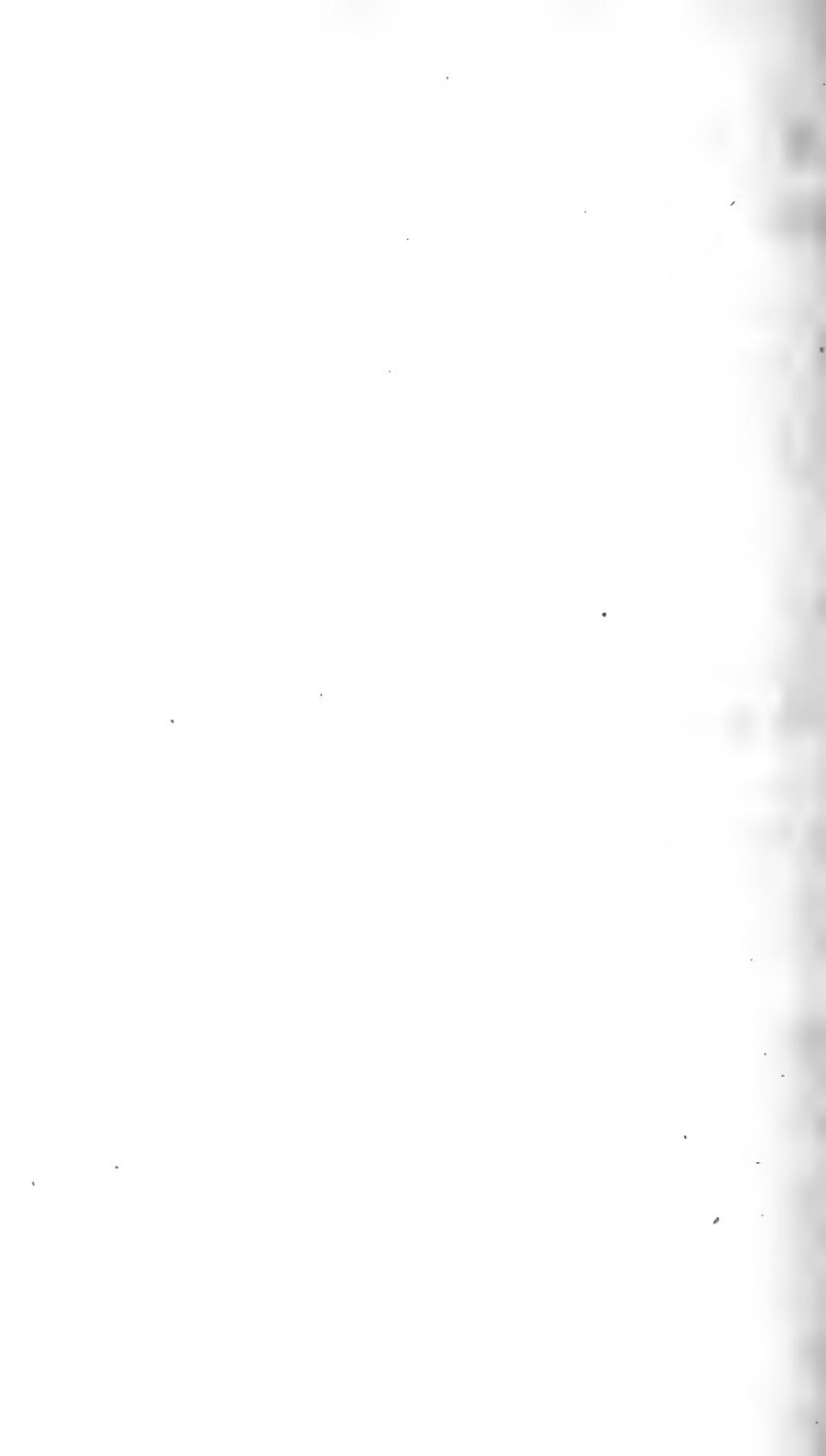
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ with black and brown spots alternately. Head and thorax black. Shells yellow, tipped at the extremity with black; also two transverse bands and two spots of the same colour. Thighs and part of the legs light brown. Feet black.

Degeer. Inf.

Nearly as rare as the *Leptura Arcuata* in this country; it is taken in dry sandy places, or among loose chalk; the soil of *Dartford* and some other parts of *Kent* is particularly favourable to the increase of those creatures. Met with in the month of *June*.





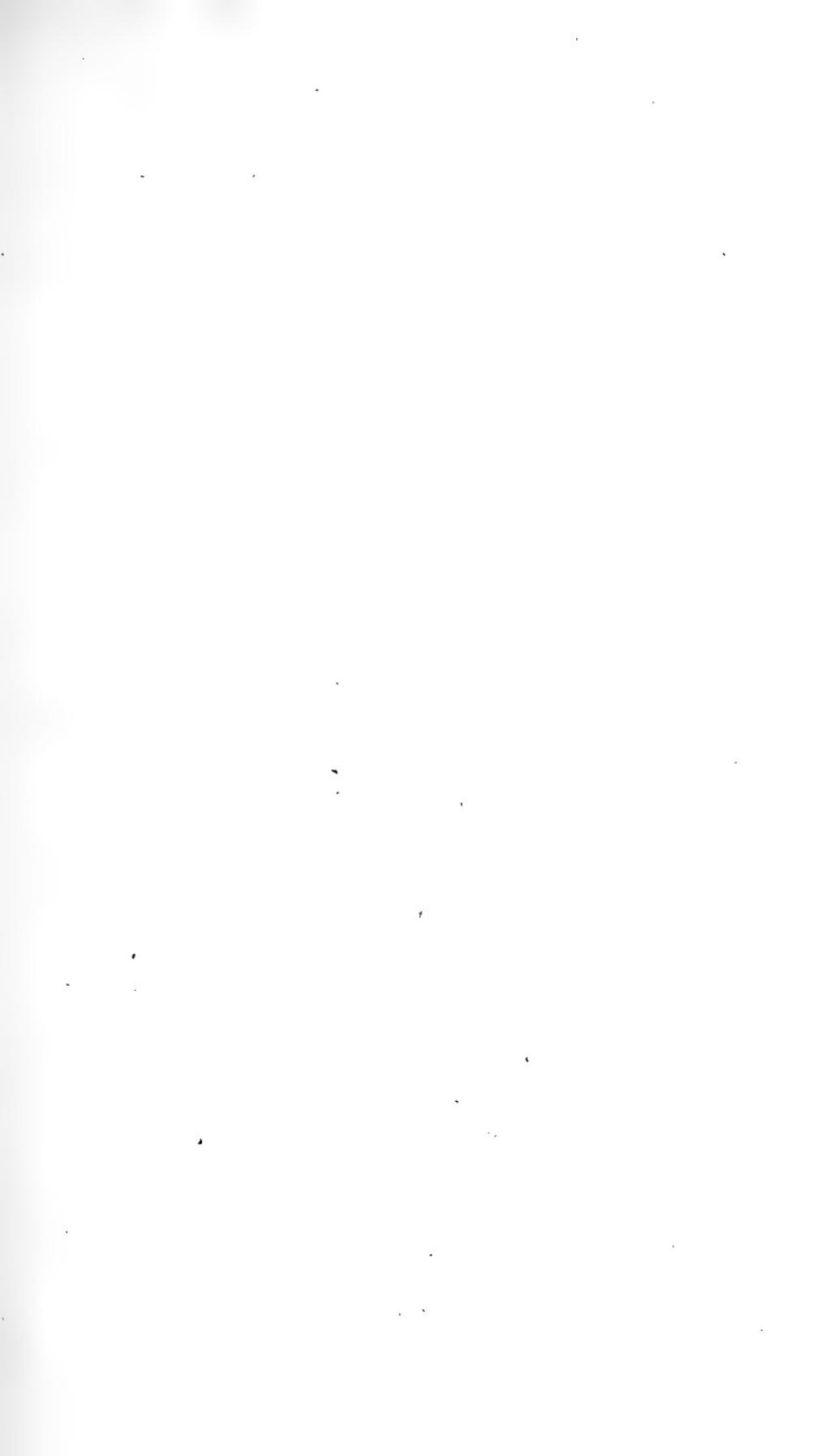




PLATE LXIV.

FIG. I.

CERAMBYX VIOLACEUS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ articulated, and tapering to the end. Shells long and narrow. Four joints in each foot. Thorax with lateral spines, or tubercles.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Head, thorax, and shells, blue-purple. Legs, and underside black,

Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 635. 70.—*Fn. Sv.* 667.

Degeer Inf. 5. 88. 24.

Stenocorus violaceus. *Scopol. Ann. Hist. Nat.* 597. 59.

Cantharis, &c. *Gadd. Diss.* 28.

Frisch. Inf. 12. *Tab.* 3.

Callidium violaceum. *Fab. Spec. Inf.* 1. 237. 5.

Is exceedingly rare in England. Our specimens were taken on Epping Forest in June.

It is suspected that this species, although now taken in England, was not originally a native, but by accident has been introduced into this country, from Germany, or some other part of Europe.

An ingenious collector * informs us, that those taken at Epping are generally found exactly in the same place, and it is worthy a remark, on the same spot there are three posts of foreign fir, which evidently

* Mr. Bentley.

harbour a quantity of Larvæ; probably of this insect, though not yet determined.

Has been taken in different parts of the kingdom, and appears to be naturalized with us at this time.

F I G. II. III.

CERAMBYX HISPIDUS.

COLEOPTERA.

CERAMBYX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Head and thorax spined, brown. Shells, upper half white with cinereous clouds; lower, brown, with longitudinal ridges, and three strong spines on each, next the suture. Antennæ longer than the body, black and white alternately.

Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 627. 30.—Fn. Sv. 651.

Geoff. Inf. 1. 206. 9.—Fab. Spec. Inf. 1. 215. 27.

Cerambyx fasciculatus. Degeer Inf. 5. 71. 9. Tab. 3. Fig. 17.

Scarabæus. Antennis articulatis longis. Raj. Inf. 97. 4.

Schaeff. Icon. Tab. 14. Fig. 9.

Frisch. Inf. 13. p. 22. Tab. 16.

One of the most beautiful of our Coleopterous Insects, and is common in certain situations during most part of the summer.

Fig. II. represents it of the natural size. Fig. III. magnified.



2



P L A T E CCCLIII.

F I G. I.

LEPTURA NIGRO-LINEATA.

BLACK-STREAKED WASP BEETLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ fetaceous, feelers four and filiform: wing-cases tapering towards the tip: thorax slender and rounded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Braffy-black, wing-cases yellow, with three interrupted longitudinal lines of black.

LEPTURA NIGRO-LINEATA: nigro-aenea elytris flavis: basi lineisque tribus longitudinalibus interruptis nigris.
Marsh. Mf.

A very rare and curious species.—In the collection of Mr. Franchillon.

FIG. II.

LEPTURA SEX-MACULATA.

SIX SPOT WASP BEETLE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: wing-cases testaceous or yellowish, with three black spots connected at the outer margin on each.

LEPTURA SEX-MACULATA: nigra, coleoptris testaceis: maculis sex nigris margine connexus. *Gmel. a Linn.*

T. 1. p. 4. p. 1871. sp. 11.

Fab. Sp. Inf. 1. p. 248. n. 16.

Leptura testaceo maculata.—*Degeer. Inf. 5. p. 133. n. 9.*

Uncommon in Great Britain. In our specimen, the anterior black mark on the wing cases is interrupted, and appears like two distinct spots.





PLATE DLVII.

LEPTURA SANGUINOLENTA.

SANGUINEOUS LEPTURA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: feelers four, filiform: wing-cases tapering towards the tip: thorax slender and round.

* Jaw with a single tooth, lip membranaceous and bifid. *Fabr.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: wing-cases fanguineous.

LEPTURA SANGUINOLENTA: nigra elytris sanguineis. *Linn. Syst.*
Nat. 2. 638. 4.—Fn. Suec. 679.—Fabr. Ent.
Syst. T. 1. p. 2. 341. 10.
Schaeff. Icon. tab. 39. fig. 9.

Rarely met with in Britain. Linnaeus describes it as a native of Sweden, Schaeffer includes it among the insects found in the environs of Ratisbon, and we have seen it from Portugal. Fabricius speaks

in general terms of the species as an inhabitant of Europe. It is found on flowers about the end of June or in the Month of July.

There is a variety of this insect, having the wing-caes margined with black; in the male, the wing-caes are sometimes tinged with testaceous, and at the tip with black.



PLATE CCCXCV.

LEPTURA DORSALIS.

YELLOW BROAD-BANDED LEPTURA.

COLEOPETRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ setaceous: head exserted: eyes roundish, or oval and not embracing the base of the antennæ: thorax roundish, attenuated in front, and sometimes spinous or toothed: body oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: wing-causes with a broad transverse yellow band: tip and two marginal spots ferruginous.

LEPTURA DORSALIS: nigra, elytris flavo-fasciatis: apice maculisque duabus marginalibus ferrugineis. *Marsh. Ent. Brit.* T. 1. p. 343. 7.

Leptura dorsalis was first discovered near Manchester, by Mr. Philips, of that place. It is a rare insect, and seldom to be met with in English cabinets. Mr. Marsham describes the male as being eight lines in length, and the female ten.

This is a very elegant species, and has not been figured by any author.

F I G. II.

LEPTURA LAMED.

FLEXUOUS-STRIPE LEPTURA

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax spinous, pubescent: wing-cases fastigiate, livid, with a narrow stripe down the middle, and a spot behind, dusky.

STENOCORUS LAMED: thoraco spinoso pubescente, elytris fastigiatis lividis: tænia obscura longitudinali sinuata.
Fabr. Ent. Syft. T. 1. p. 2. 293. 82. n. 2.

STENOCORUS LAMED. *Panz. Faun. Inf. Germ.*

This is one of our rarest, and most interesting species of British Lepturæ. The specimen from which our figure is taken, we found in the English cabinet of the late Mr. Drury. It has not been hitherto described or noticed by any author as a British insect.

PLATE

4



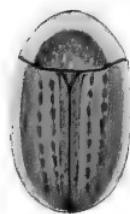
2



5



3



6



7



P L A T E CXXXVIII.

F I G. I. II. III.

CASSIDA NOBILIS.

COLEOPTERA.

Wings two, covered by two shells, divided by a longitudinal suture.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ knotted, enlarging towards the ends. Shells and Thorax bordered. Head concealed under the corselet.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Greyish Green; on the center of each Shell a streak of gold, which dies with the Insect. Body beneath black.

CASSIDA NOBILIS: grisea elytris linea coerulea nitidissima.

Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 2. 575. 4.

Oliv. *Ins. 97. tab. 2. fig. 24.*

Raj. *Ins. 107. 7.*

This species is far less common than *Cassida Viridis*. It is a very beautiful Insect; but, like most other minute species, appears with infinitely more advantage in the Microscope for opaque objects; indeed, without such assistance, it is impossible to perceive the beauty of that part by which it is distinguished from every other species of the same genus we have in England, the lines of fine gold and blue, which are seen on the middle of the Shells.

When the Insect is alive, it is of a pale greenish colour, inclining to brownish grey, and along the middle of each Shell appears a splendid streak, or line of gold, margined with a fine pale sky blue, alternately varying into green, and gold. By the Microscope we also

also discover many minute punctures, and several waved lines and streaks, which descend along the Shells from the base, and unite near the apex.

Its colours are more or less beautiful as the Insect is healthy or sickly ; and as it dies, the colours gradually perish ; the splendor of gold is no longer visible than life is retained, it changes to green ; from green to a brown, which scarcely appears through a faint tinge of blue, and in a few hours it changes altogether to a rusty brown colour.

This Insect is admirably protected from external injury by the singular form of its Thorax and Shells, which are also so large as to conceal every other part when the Insect walks.

The natural size is shown at fig. 4, (upper side.) Fig. 2, under side. Fig. 3, upper side magnified.

F I G. IV.

CHRYSMELA BANKII.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ knotted, enlarging towards the ends. Corselet margined.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Body oval. Head, Thorax and Shells, purplish olive colour, changeable, with a bronze appearance. Beneath, reddish brown, or testaceous.

CHRYSMELA BANKII : ovata supra ænea subtus testacea. Fab.
Entomologia Systematica. T. I. 310. 16.

This is a very rare Insect in England. It resembles *Chrysomela bicolor* in size, and colour of the Head, Thorax and Shells ; but it may be readily distinguished from that species by the testaceous colour of the under side, that part being wholly of a violaceous colour in *C. bicolor*.

Found in May on a thistle.

F I G.

FIG. V. VI.

CICADA DILATATA.

HEMIPTERA.

Shells or upper Wings, semi crustaceous, divided by an oblique suture, and incumbent on each other. Beak bent down.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ taper. Shells membranous. In each foot three joints. Hind legs strong for leaping.

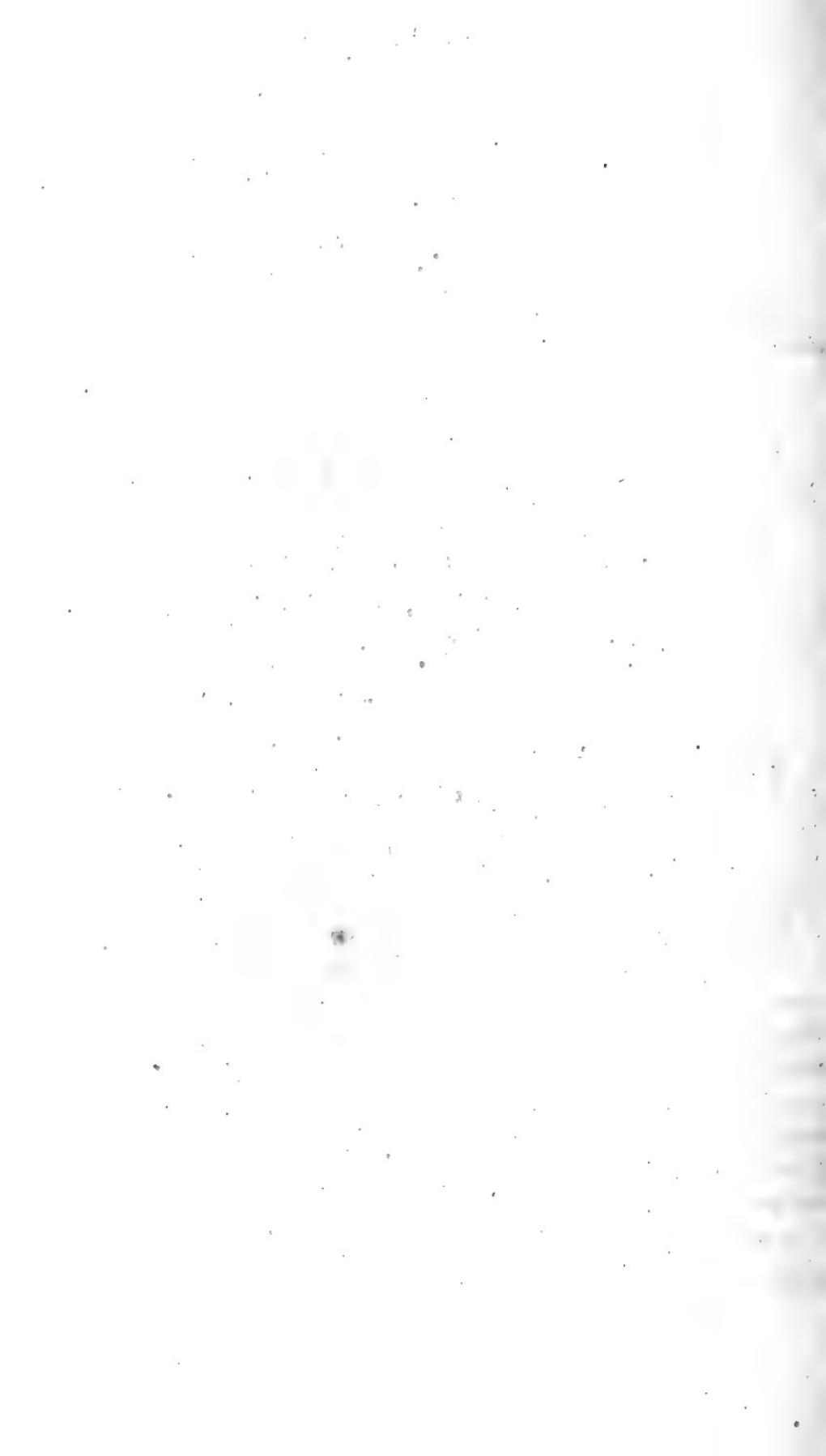
SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Entirely brown, pale with faint whitish and dark lines, a small black spot on the center of each wing.

A figure of this Insect is given in Villers's Entomology as a native of France; in this he follows the authority of Fourcroy, who has a description of the same species in his Catalogue of Insects, found in the environs of Paris. This last author calls it Le Cigale renflée, from its puffed or swelled appearance. The name given by Villers is Cicada dilatata.

The confusion made by Fabricius, in his alterations of the *Linnæan genera*, renders it doubtful whether he has described this Insect, though, from its being commonly found in most parts of Europe, we must suppose he has not passed over it without notice: we have examined his last work, (*Entomologia Systematica, &c.*) and cannot find an Insect answering our species with any reference either to Fourcroy or Villers, we therefore prefer the specific name given by the latter author.

Is found in June; and is less common than any Insect of the same genus hitherto given in this work.





I



PLATE CCLXXXV.

CASSIDA MACULATA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ nearly filiform, but encreasing in bulk towards the extremity. Margin of the elytra broad. Head concealed under the thorax.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Greenish, variegated with spots of black on the elytra, particularly along the future of the back.

CASSIDA MACULATA: viridibus elytris rarius, futura dorsali confertius nigro maculatis. *Linn. Syft. Nat.* 2. 575. 6.
Fab. Syft. Ent. 88. 2.

Cassida *viridis* *maculis nigris variegata.* *Geoff. Inf.* 1. 314. 5. *tab.* 5.
fig. 6.

Has been supposed only a variety of *Cassida viridis*, but is evidently a distinct species, and is very uncommon in England.

Fig. I. The natural size.



PLATE XXVIII.

CHRYSOMELA ASPARAGI.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: feelers six, growing larger towards the end: thorax marginate: wing-cases immarginate: body mostly oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND
SYNONYMS.

Thorax red, with two black dots: wing-cases yellow, with a cross and four dots of black.

CRIOCERIS ASPARAGI: thorace rubro: punctis duobus nigris, coleoptris flavis: cruce punctisque quatuor nigris.
Fabr. Sp. Inf. 1. p. 155. n. 35.—Mant. Inf. 1. p. 90. n. 45.

CHRYSOMELA ASPARAGI. *Linn. Syst. Nat. xii. 2. p. 601. n. 112.*
—*Fn. Suec. 567.*

CRIOCERIS Geoffr. Par. Inf. 1. 241. n. 3.

ATTELABUS ASPARAGI. *Scop. Ent. Carn. 113.*

This pretty coleopterous insect is found in June on the Asparagus, when in seed. Linnæus calls it *Asparagi*, from the larva feeding on the

the leaves of that plant. It is a common insect, and particularly destructive in some seasons to the plant which constitutes its ordinary food. As an object for the opaque microscope this little insect is very beautiful. The natural size is given at Fig. 1. and the magnified appearance above.



1



1



2



2

PLATE CLXXXV.

FIG. I.

CHYSOMELA CALMARIENSIS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: feelers six, becoming larger towards the end: thorax marginate: wing cases immarginate: body generally oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oblong: yellow: longitudinal streak of black down each shell.

CHYSOMELA CALMARIENSIS: oblongiuscula ferruginea, elytris macula longitudinali nigricante. *Linn. Syft. Nat.* 2. 600. 101.

Crioceris Calmariensis: ovata cinerea, elytris vitta lineolaque baseos nigris. *Fab. Syft. Ent.* 119. 4.—*Spec. Inf.* 1. 150. 6.

Galleruca pallida, thorace nigro variegato, elytris fasciis duabus longitudinalibus nigris. *Geoffr. Inf.* 1. 253. 3.—*Sulz. Roem. Inf. tab.* 3. fig. 16.

Fabricius says, this Insect lives on the Willow and Alder. It is found in every part of Europe, but is scarce in England.

It is a very pretty species. The underside has rather a bronzed appearance; above, in recent specimens, the light colour is very fine

PLATE CLXXXV.

fine yellow, but turns brown afterwards : the stripes down the elytra are not deep black, but have a greenish tint.—Taken in May. Length a quarter of an inch.

FIG. II.

MYCETOPHAGUS QUADRIMACULATUS.

FUNGUS BEETLE WITH FOUR SPOTS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Palpi four, unequal. *Maxilla* membranaceous, with a tooth or spine. Lip round, entire. Antennæ gradually enlarge towards the end. *Fab. Gen. Inf.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Entirely black, except one large yellow brown spot on the base of the elytra, and another near their extremities.

MYCETOPHAGUS QUADRIMACULATUS : rufus thorace elytrisque nigris his maculis duabus rufis. *Fab. Ent. Syst. t. 2. n. 1. p. 497.*

Ips maculata. Fab. Mant. Inf. 1. n. 8. p. 45.

Tritoma Geoff. Inf. t. 1. p. 335. tab. 6. fig. 2. e. f.

Silphoides boleti. Herbst. Archiv. 4. tes. Heft. 2. 11. p. 41. tab. 21. fig. 51.

Der Viergefleckte Pfisserkäfer. *Panz. Faun. Inf. Germ.*

Three specimens of this rare species were found together, concealed in the porous part of the Honey-comb Boletus *. According to *Herbst. Archiv.* It is usually found on plants of this genus. It is not scarce in Germany.

* *Boletus Cellulosus.*

The little Insect before us might be referred to the *Silpha* genus of Linnæus; but as his definiton of the *Silphæ* has been subjected to many objections and amendments of later authors, we forbear placing it amongst them. Linnæus has made no distinction between such species as have perfoliated antennæ, and those with antennæ increasing in bulk from the base to the end *, thereby including *S. Vesillo* with *S. thoracia* and *S. obscura*, though in an early edition of the *Fauna Suecica*, *S. Vesillo* was placed amongst the *Scarabæi*, and the two last with the *Cassidæ*.

Schæffer divided the *Silphæ* of Linnæus into two genera, *Silpha* and *Peltis*. *Geoffroy* arranged some of them amongst his *Dermeftides*, and formed his genus *Peltis*, of such as have the thorax and elytra strongly margined, and perfoliated antennæ. *Geoffroy* described our present subject under the name *Tritoma*. *Fabricius* afterwards, in his *Mantissa*, arranged it under *Ips*, a new genus formed from part of the *Silphæ* of Linnæus and *Dermeftides* of *Geoffroy*. In the *Entomologia Systematica*, he has again separated the *Ips*, and made *Mycetophagus* a new genus of fifteen species, in which he includes this Insect.

To those who have adopted the system of *Fabricius*, it is unnecessary to say, that the fundamental part of his arrangement is taken from the mouth of the Insect, which certainly is objectionable, because that part is dry, and very frequently injured or destroyed in Insects that have been long in a cabinet, and is very small in most kinds when alive; so that, though we have followed his arrangement in the generic definition, we have been less prolix than a full elucidation of it might require.

The figures in the annexed plate 2. 2. represent the natural size and magnified appearance.

* *Silpha Antennæ extrorsum crassiores. Elytra marginata. Caput prominens. Thorax planiusculus, marginatus.* Linn. Gen. Inf.







I



P L A T E CCLXXIII.

C H R Y S O M E L A N I T I D U L A.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Antennæ moniliform: becoming larger towards the extremity: feelers six: thorax marginate: wing-cases immarginate: body generally oval.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S.

Feet formed for leaping: wing-cases blue: head and thorax golden: legs ferruginous.

C H R Y S O M E L A N I T I D U L A : saltatoria, elytris cœruleis, capite thoraceque aureo. *Faun. Suec.* 542

G A L L E R U C A N I T I D U L A , saltatoria viridis nitens, capite thoraceque aureis, pedibus ferrugineis. *Fab. Ent. Syst.* 1. 30. *fp.* 81.

This beautiful little species is sometimes found on the willow and alder. The smallest figure denotes the natural size.

26



P L A T E DLXVI.

CHRY SOMELA ATRICILLA.

BLACK-HEADED CHRY SOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: feelers six, growing larger towards the end: thorax marginate: wing-cases immarginate: body oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Head black: thorax, wing-cases, and shanks testaceous.

CHRY SOMELA ATRICILLA: nigra, thorace elytris tibiisque testaceis, futura nigra. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. 1. 200. 74.*
—*Linn. Syst. Nat. 594. 55.—Gmel. 1693. 55.*

ALTICA ATRICILLA. *Fab. Syst. Ent. 115. 17.*

GALLERUCA ATRICILLA. *Fab. Ent. Syst. 1. b. 31. 89.*



A small species: the breast, abdomen, and posterior thighs are black.



1



1



2



2



PLATE DLXIX.

FIG. I.

CHYSOMELA NEMORUM.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: feelers six, growing larger towards the end: thorax marginate: body in general oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black: stripe down the middle of the wing-caes, and the legs yellow.

CHYSOMELA NEMORUM: atra, elytris linea flava, pedibus flavis.

Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 595. 62.—Fn. *Suec.* 543.—

Gmel. 1695. 62.—Marsh. *Ent. Brit.* T. 1. 197. 65.

ALTICA NEMORUM. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 115. 20.—*Panz. Ent. Germ.* 181. 27.

GALLERUCA NEMORUM. *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* 1. b. 34. 104.

L'Altise à bandes jaunes. *Geoff.* 1. 247. 9.



This minute species is extremely common in some situations. The body is of an oblong shape, and the legs formed for leaping.

FIG. II.

CHYSOMELA MODEERI.

MODEER'S CHYSOMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Braffy black: wing-caes at the tip yellow: four anterior legs, with the shanks of the posterior ones yellow.

CHYSOMELA MODEERI: aenea nitida, elytris apice flavis pedibus anterioribus tibiisque posticis luteis. *Linn. Syft. Nat.* 594. 57.—*Fn. Su.* 539.—*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. p. 194. 56.

Altica Modeeri. *Panz. Ent. Germ.* 177. 9.

Galleruca Modeeri. *Fabr. Ent. Syft.* 1. b. 30. 85.

Size of the former.

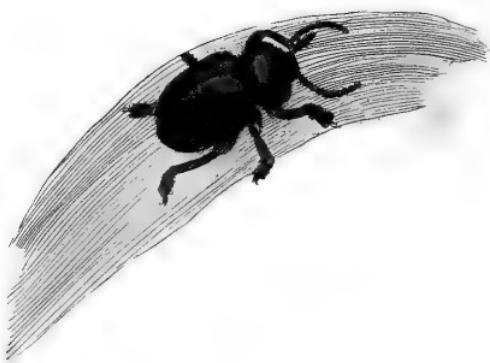
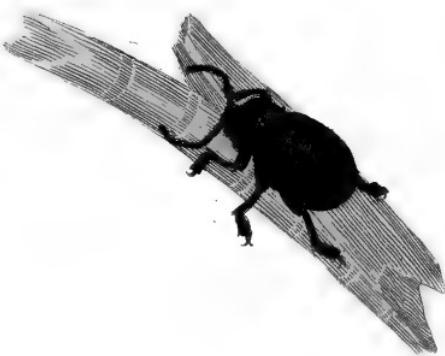


PLATE CCLXXVI.

CHYSOMELA TENEBRICOSA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform, becoming larger towards the extremity : feelers six : thorax marginate : wing-caes immarginate : body generally oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Apterous, ovate, deep black : antennæ and legs violet.

CHYSOMELA TENEBRICOSA : aptera ovata, atra antennis pedibusque violaceis. *Fab. Ent. Syst.* 1. 308. 3.

TENEBRIOLÆVIGATUS, apterus niger lævis, elytris lævibus thorace lunato, subtus cœruleis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 678. 29.

Chrysomela Tenebrioides. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1667. 1.

This creature is entirely of a black colour, glossed, in some specimens, with a shining blue ; in others, with purple. Those colours are particularly vivid on the legs and underside of the Insect. It is very common during most part of the summer.





PLATE CXCIV.

CHRYSOMELA FASTUOSA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: feelers six, becoming larger towards the end: thorax marginate: wing-caes immarginate: body generally oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oval, shining like gold, with three longitudinal stripes of blue on the wing-caes.

CHRYSOMELA FASTUOSA; ovata aurea, coleoptris lineis tribus coeruleis. *Fab. Syft. Ent.* 101. 36.—*Spec. Inf.* 1. 124. 48.—*Linn. Syft. Nat.* 2. 588. 18.

Chrysomela viridis nitida, thorace antice excavato, fasciis elytrorum longitudinalibus coeruleis. *Geoff. Inf.* 1. 261. 11.

Coccinella fastuosa. *Scop. Ent. carn.* 232.

This beautiful Insect is rarely taken in England: we sometimes receive it from Germany, where it is more common; a variety of it is also a native of North America.

The natural size is shewn at Fig. 1. In some specimens blue is the predominant colour, in others a fine bronze or golden hue; the sexes are distinguished by the colours in many instances.





PLATE DXX.

CHYSOMELA LONGIPES.

LONG-LEGGED CHYSOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: feelers six; larger towards the end: thorax marginate: wing-cases immarginate: body generally oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

CHYSOMELA LONGIPES. Oblong: black: wing-cases orange with a black spot at the base, and two near the middle: anterior legs of the male very long.



A very curious insect taken about the month of May, by W. E. Leach, Esq. near Sidmouth, in Devonshire.

Fig. I. I. exemplifies the upper and lower surface of the male insect, which is distinguished by the disproportionate length of the anterior legs: fig. II. the female in which the anterior legs are about the same length as the others. Both are represented in their natural size.

1



2



1



2



P L A T E CCLXXXVI.

F I G. I.

CHRYSMELA MARSHAMI.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ articulated, larger towards the end. Thorax and elytra without margin.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax greenish gold. Wing-cales coppery, irregularly punctated.

CHRYSMELA MARSHAMI : thorace viridi æneo, elytris cupreis vagè punctatis.

As the British Coleoptera are in few instances remarkable for that splendid glow and gaiety of colours which distinguish those of warmer climates, we are more inclined to admire the beauty of this recently discovered species of Chrysomela. It appears not to have been noticed by any preceding author: and as it remains with us to designate some specific appellation, we have named it *Marshami*, in compliment to that eminent entomologist T. Marsham, Esq.—a name, perhaps, the more appropriate, as it is known among that gentleman's scientific friends, the world will soon be favoured with his invaluable papers on British Coleoptera.

This Insect is nearly allied to *C. Fastuosa* and *C. Hypericum*.—Found in Norwood last May.

F I G.

FIG. II.

CHRYSOMELA GOETTINGENSIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Oval black, glossed with purple. Legs purple. Tarsi reddish.

CHRYSOMELA GOETTINGENSIS: ovata atra pedibus violaceis:
plantis rufis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 586. 4.—*Fn. Sv.* 506.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 1. *p.* 309.
Degeer. Inf. 5. 298. 8.

A rare species in this country; very common in Germany.





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PLATE CCCXXXV.

CHRYSMELA MARGINELLA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: feelers six, becoming larger towards the end: thorax marginate: wing-caes with margin: body generally oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: Head, thorax, feet, and exterior border of the wing-caes yellowish.

CHRYSMELA MARGINELLA: niger, capite thorace pedibus co-leoptrorumque limbo flavis.

A new species, taken in Coombe Wood in the month of July, by Alex. M'Leay, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Kirby.



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PLATE CXV.

CHYSOMELA CEREALIS.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ knotted, enlarging towards the ends. Corselet margined.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER,

AND

SYNONYMS.

Thorax and shells striped with blue, crimson and yellow green inclining to gold. Wings fine scarlet.

CHYSOMELA CEREALIS. Ovata aurata, thorace lineis tribus coleoptrisque quinque cœruleis. *Syst. Ent.* 100. 33. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 588. 17.

CHYSOMELA aurea fasciis cœruleis cupreisque alternis, punctis inordinatis.

Geoff. Inf. 1. 262. 14.

Schæff. Icon. tab. 1. fig. 3.

Fab. Spec. Inf. 1. p. 124. 45.

This beautiful Insect is a native of Georgia in North America; and has been received from several parts of Africa, as Guinea, &c.

It has also been found (though we believe very rarely) in the southern parts of Europe, particularly in Italy; and we have reason to conclude it has been met with in the south of France, and in Germany*.

We presume to include it among the English Chrysomelæ, on the authority of the late Mr. Hudson, author of the *Flora Anglica, &c.* who appears to be the only Naturalist that has taken it in Great Britain, except the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, of Beaumaris, who also met with a specimen of it on a mountain in Wales some years since.

The colour of the stripes on the shells sometimes vary; and the underside, which in our Insect is purple, is often of a shining brownish colour; the transparent wings, which are concealed beneath the shells, are bright red.

* Habitat in Europæ australioris segete, in spartio scoparia. D. Prof. Hermann.
Fab. Spe. Inf.





PLATE CCCLXV.

FIG. I. I. II. II.

CHYSOMELA GRAMINIS.

GREAT GRAMINIFEROUS CHYSOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform, thicker at the extremity: head inserted: thorax marginate: wing-cases immarginate: body in general ovate and convex.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Green-blue, polished: antennæ and legs same colour.

CHYSOMELA GRAMINIS: viridi-cærulea nitida, antennis pedibusque concoloribus. *Linn. Fn. Suec.* 509.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 587. 7.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1670. 7.

CHYSOMELA GRAMINIS. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 96. 9.—*Sp. Inf. I.* 118. 16.—*Mant. I.* 68. 21.—*Ent. Syst. I.* p. 2. 314. 33.

CHYSOMELA GRAMINIS. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I.* p. 172. *sp. 6.*

Le grand Vertbleu *Geoffr. I.* 260. 10.

Two

Two very remote kinds, or varieties, of Chrysomela graminis, are shewn in the present plate ; the first is of the usual sort, green glossed with gold, and which in some specimens is of inimitable splendour : the other is smaller, and of a rich and deep blue, similar to some individuals of Chrysomela Alni, but from which it may be at once distinguished by being destitute of the impressed, or excavated dots, on the wing-cases so apparently in that species ; and by having the legs and antennæ partaking of the same colour as the rest of the body, while those parts in Alni are black.

According to Geoffroy, Chrysomela Graminis is found on the Galeopsis, Lamium, and other labiose plants. Linnaeus names it specifically graminis from its feeding upon grass, in which particular he has been followed by most writers. The smaller figures 1 and 2, denote the natural size.

F I G. III. III.

CHRYSMELA RUFICORNIS.

RUFOUS-HORNED CHRYSOMELA.

* *Section Altica posterior Thigh very thick.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Blue ; head, thorax, antennæ, and legs rufous : wing-cases with crenate striae.

CHRYSOMELA RUFICORNIS : cœrulea, capite thorace antennis pedibusque rufis, elytris crenato-striatis. Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 199. 70.

GALLERUCA

GALLERUCA RUFICORNIS: cærulea capite thorace antennis pedibusque rufis, elytris crenato-striatis. *Fabr. Ent. Syft. I. p. 2. 32. 96.*

Panz. Faun. Germ. 21. 12.

ALTICA RUFICORNIS *Panz. Ent. Germ. 179. 19.*

CHRYSOMELA cæruleo-striata *De Geer V. 343. 48.*

Habitat of this little species unknown.

FIG. IV. IV.

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES.

RUFOUS-LEGGED CHRYSOMELA,

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oblong: blue; head, thorax, legs, and antennæ rufous.

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES: cærulea obovata, capite thorace pedibus antennisque rufis. *Linn. Syft. Nat. 595, 65.—Faun. Suec. 545.—Gmel. Linn. Syft. Nat. 1695, 65.*

ALTICA RUFIPES. *Fabr. Syft. Ent. 114. 14.*

GALLERUCA RUFIPES, *Fabr. Ent. Syft. I. p. 2. 32. 94.*

CHRYSOMELA RUFIPES. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 198. sp. 68.*

De Geer Inf. 5. 343. 47. t. 10. f. 11.

Panz. Ent. Germ. 179. 17—Faun. Germ. 21. t. 10.

This is a small and rather uncommon species. Taken in Kent. Inhabits plants.



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PLATE CCCLXXIII.

FIG. I. I.

CHYSOMELA 10-NOTATA.

YELLOWISH TEN-DOT CHYSOMELA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform, thicker at the extremity: head inserted: thorax marginate, wing-cases immarginate: body in general ovate and convex.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Yellow or yellowish: thorax with two sub-connected black dots, and five on the wing-cases: legs yellowish, or subrufous.

CHYSOMELA 10-NOTATA: flava, thoracis punctis sub-connexis duobus elytrorumque quinque nigris. *Marth. Ent. Brit. T. 1. p. 175. sp. 13.*

Chrysomela 10-punctata β var. *Linn. Syst. Nat. 590. 32.*

Chrysomela rufipes. *De Geer V. 295. 4. t. 8. f. 25.*

La Chrysomèle rouge à points noirs. *Geoffr. Inf. I. 258. 4.*

This insect is separated from the Linnaean *Chrysomela* 10-punctata upon the authority of *Entomologia Britannica* as above quoted. There is much reason to believe it a distinct species, though we cannot speak precisely to that effect, since it is possible it may prove, on future observation, to be the female of *Chrysomela* 10-punctata, or a variety of it. The two insects resemble each other in size, and most other particulars, the bilobate black mark, or confluent spots on the thorax, and the colour of the mouth, and legs excepted: those of *C. 10-punctata* being black, while in our insect, they are constantly yellow, or yellowish-red, inclining to rufous. Several writers agree that *Chrysomela* 10-punctata, is liable to much variation: Fabricius, in particular, tells us, he has observed it with both the wing-causes destitute of the fifth, or posterior spot. The lower surface is black. Found on the aspin and willow.

The smaller figures, as usual, point out the natural size of the insects represented in this plate.

F I G. II. II.

CHRYSMELA AUCTA.

RED-BORDERED BLUE-CHRYSMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Blue, thorax polished: wing-caes dotted, with a red margin.

CHRYSMELA AUCTA: cyanea, thorace nitido, elytris punctatis: margini rubro. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 181. fp. 24*

CHRYSMELA

CHRYSMELA AUCTA: ovata thorace cyaneo nitido, elytris punctatis cyaneis: margine rubro. *Fabr. Mant. I.* 72. 69. *Ent. Syst. I.* p. 1. 326. *fp.* 94.

Chrysomela aucta. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1680. *fp.* 128.

CHRYSMELA MARGINATA. *Act. Nidrof.* 3. 390. 80.

First described by Fabricius from the cabinet of Zschuck. The general colour above is a very deep purplish blue, inclining almost to black, the margin of the wing-cases excepted, that part being red: the lower surface, together with the legs, are black.

F I G. III. III.

CHRYSMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS.

CAT'S-EAR CHRYSOMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

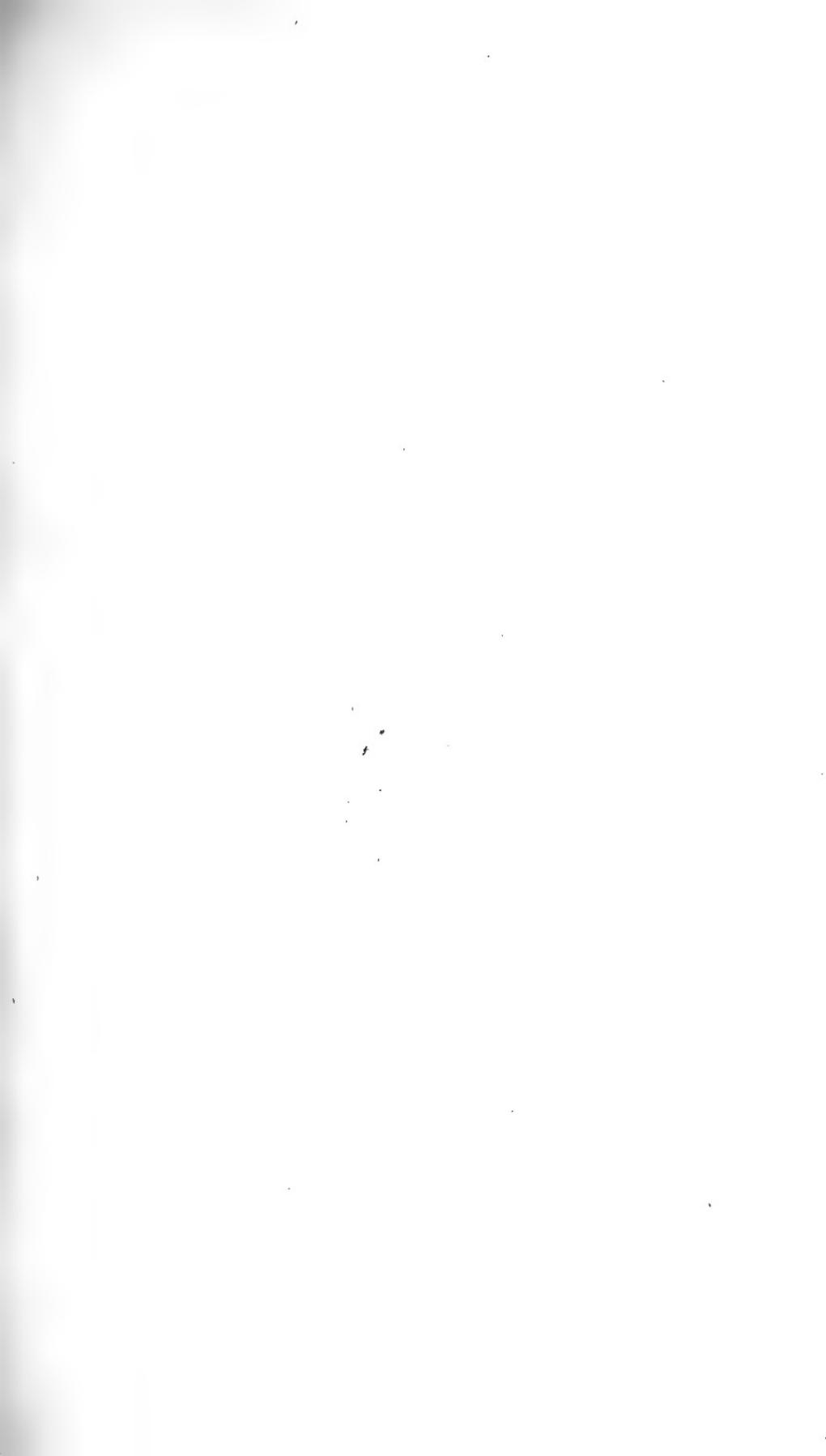
Entirely golden-green and polished.

CHRYSMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS: tota viridi-aurata nitida. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I.* p. 184. *fp.* 35.

CHRYSMELA HYPOCHÆRIDIS: aurata, antennis nigris, elytris abbreviatis. *Linn. It. scan.* 210.—*Faun. Suec.* 516.—*Linn. Syst. Nat.* 589. 21.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1675. 21.

Buprestis Syngenesia. *Scop. Ent. Carn.* 193.

Linnæus considers the colour of the antennæ in his specifical distinction of this species; these, he says, are black, but it appears they are not uniformly so, being sometimes green. The same insect has occasionally occurred, likewise, of a green colour, without a golden gloss. When fine, the golden coloured variety is a beautiful insect. Found on the flowers of *Hypochæris maculata*.





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PLATE XCIX.

CHRYSMELA BILITURALA.

COLEOPTERA.

Wings two, covered by two shells, divided by a longitudinal suture.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ knotted, enlarging towards the end. Corselet margined.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ near the length of the body, black. Head, thorax, and underside, black. Shells red, inclining to yellow brown, with a broad longitudinal black stripe extending from the base, nearly to the extremity of each.

This Insect is described in the manuscripts of T. MARSHAM, Esq. S. L. S. who favoured me with the specimen from which the figure in the annexed plate is copied; it does not appear to have been either figured or described in any preceding Natural History, and may therefore be esteemed as a rare Insect. The specific name *biliturala* is adopted from that Gentleman's manuscripts by permission.

- Is found on Hornbeam in May.





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PLATE CCCXXI.

FIG. I. I.

CHYSOMELA CORYLI.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ composed of globular articulations which become larger towards the ends.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Black. Thorax and wing-cases testaceous brown, without spots.

CHYSOMELA CORYLI: *Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. p. 598. 88.—Fn. Suec. 555.*

Cryptocephalus. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat. T. 1. p. 6. 1704. sp. 28.*

CRYPTOCEPHALUS CORYLI: *niger, thorace elytrisque testaceis immaculatis. Fab. Spec. Inf. 1. p. 142. n. 24.*

We have frequently observed this species amongst the Insects of Germany, where it is probably not uncommon. In England it is very rare, having been found only by the Rev. John Burcl of Letherinfset, near Holt, Norfolk. In one sex the thorax is red, in the other black.

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FIG.

FIG. II. II.

CHRYSOMELA SERICEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Bluish green. Antennæ black.

CHRYSOMELA SERICEA. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 2. p. 598. n. 86.—
Fn. Sv. 554.

Cryptocephalus. Gmel. *Linn. Syst.* 1. p. 6. p. 1706. *Sp.* 43.

Cryptocephalus sericeus: viridi-cæruleus antennis nigris. *Fab.*
Sp. Inf. 1. p. 143. n. 32.

Found in June.



3



PLATE CXI.

FIG. I. II.

CHRYSOMELA 4 PUNCTATA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ knotted enlarging towards the ends. Corselet margined.

*** Body Cylindrical.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Head and thorax black. Shells yellow brown with two black spots on each. Antennæ serrated.

CHRYSOMELA 4 punctata cylindrica, thorace nigro, elytris rubris: punctis duobus nigris, Antennis brevibus. Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 374. 50. edit. 10.

CHRYSOMELA 4 punctata thorace nigro, elytris rubris, maculis duabus rubris antennis ferratis. Degeer. Inf. 5. 32. tab. 10. fig. 7.

Melontha coleoptris rubris maculis quatuor nigris, thorace nigro.
Geoff. Inf. 1. 195. tab. 3. fig. 4.

Buprestio 4 punctata. Scop. Ent. Carn. 206.

Cryptocephalus 4 punctatus. Fab. Spec. Inf. 1. 13³. 3.
Schæff. Elem. tab. 83. fig. 1.
Icon. tab. 6. fig. 1. 2. 3.
This

This species is scarce, though more frequently met with than either of the following Chrysomelæ. It is generally found on the Hazel-nut tree.

FIG. III. IV.

CHRY SOMELA SANGUINOLENTA.

COLEOPTERA.

CHRY SOMELA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black blue, a bright orange or red exterior margin to the elytra.

CHRY SOMELA *Sanguinolenta* ovata atra, elytris margine exteriore sanguineis. Linn. *Syst. Nat.* 2. 591.
38. *Syst. Ent.* 101. 40.

CHRY SOMELA nigro coerulea, elytris atris punctatis margine exteriore rubro. Geoff. *Ins.* 1. 259. 8.
tab. 4. fig. 8.

Chrysomela rubro marginata. &c. Degeer *Ins.* 5. 298. 7. *tab. 8.*
fig. 26.

Buprestis *Sanguinolenta.* Scop. *carn.* 203.

Extremely rare in England; our specimen was found on the trunk of an ash tree in June 1794—in Kent.

F I G. V. VI.

C H R Y S O M E L A C O C C I N E A.

COLEOPTERA.

CHRYSMELA.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R.

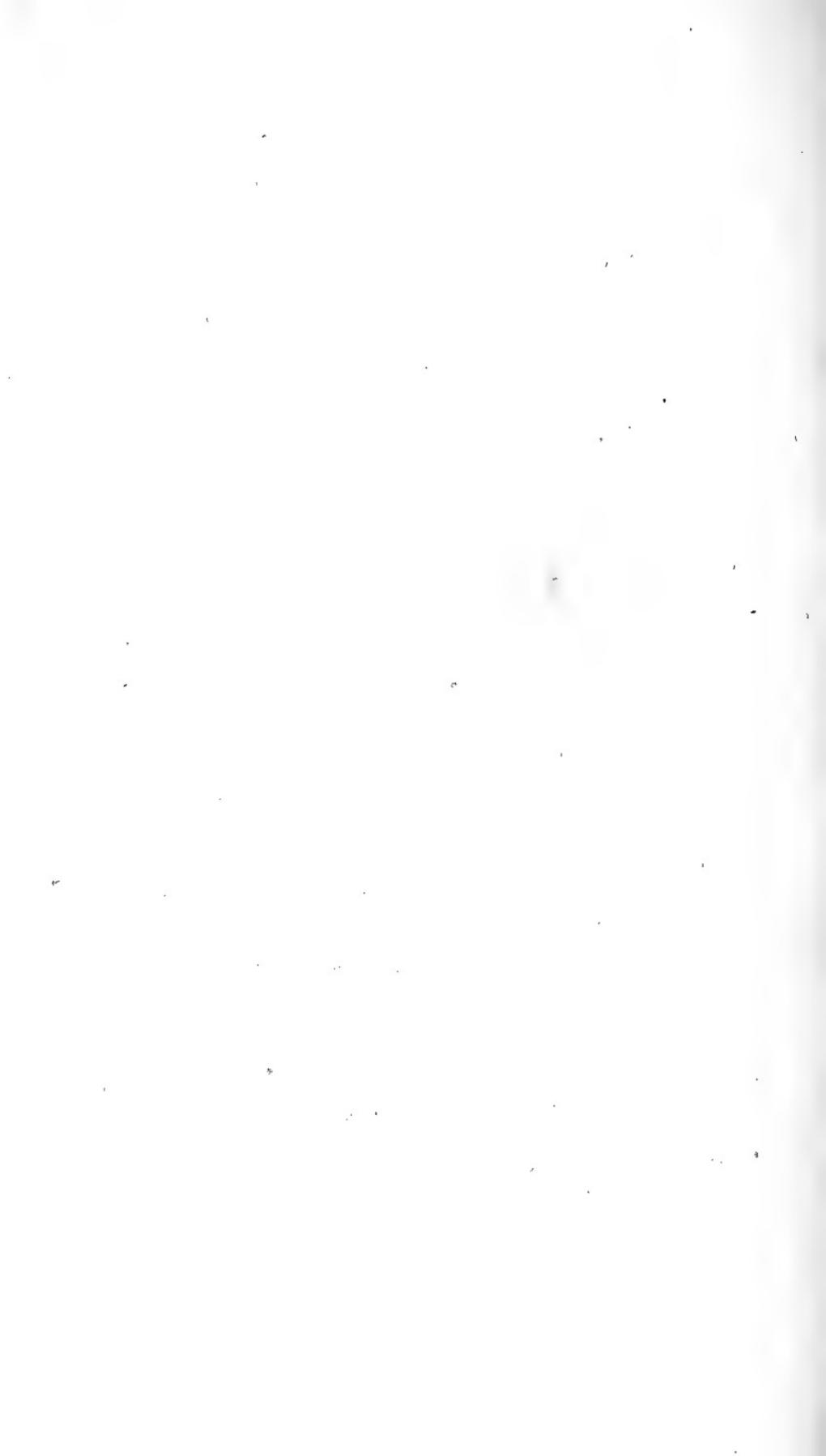
Fine red, with two black spots on each elytra, and one on the thorax.

CHRYSMELA coccinea oblonga, thorace marginato sanguineo,
macula nigra, elytris sanguineis maculis
duabus nigris. *Linn. Syft. Nat.* 2. 592.
43.—*Fn. Sv.* 532.

CHRYSMELA 4 *maculata*, &c. *Degeer Inf.* 5. 301. 10. tab. 9.
fig. 1.

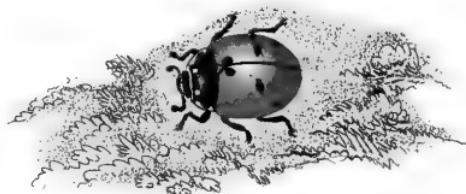
Coccinella Coleoptris rubris maculis 4 nigris. *Vdm. Diff.* 13.
Fab. Spec. Ent. 1. 131. 83.

Very rarely met with: our specimen was taken on a thistle in a field between Kennington Common and Camberwell, May 1794. The species has not till very lately been considered as a native of this country.



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PLATE DLXXII.

FIG. I.

COCCINELLA 5-PUNCTATA.

FIVE-DOT RED COCCINELLA, or COW-LADY.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, the club solid: anterior feelers hatchet-shaped, posterior filiform: thorax and wing-cases margined: body hemispherical: abdomen flat.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wing-cases sanguineous with five black dots.

Coccinella 5-punctata: coleoptris sanguineis: punctis nigris quinque. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 580: 11.—*Fn. Suec.* 474.—*Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 80. 11.—*Sp. Inf.* 1. 96. 17.—*Mant.* 1. 56. 31.—*Ent. Syst.* 1. a 273. 36. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. 151. 5.

The wing-cases in this species are red, with two black dots on each, and one common black dot at the base. The thorax is black, with the anterior angle white.

FIG. II.

COCCINELLA 11-PUNCTATA.

11-DOT COCCINELLA, or COW-LADY.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Red, with eleven black dots.

Coccinella 11-punctata: coleoptris rubris: punctis nigris undecim. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 581. 15.—*Fn. Suec.* 480.—*Gmel.* 1561. 18.—*Fab. Syst. Ent.* 82. 19.—*Sp. Inf.* 1. 98. 31.—*Mant.* 1. 57. 46.—*Ent. Syst.* 1. a 277. 53.—*Marsh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. p. 155. 16.

Considered by Paykull as a variety of *Coccinella collaris*.



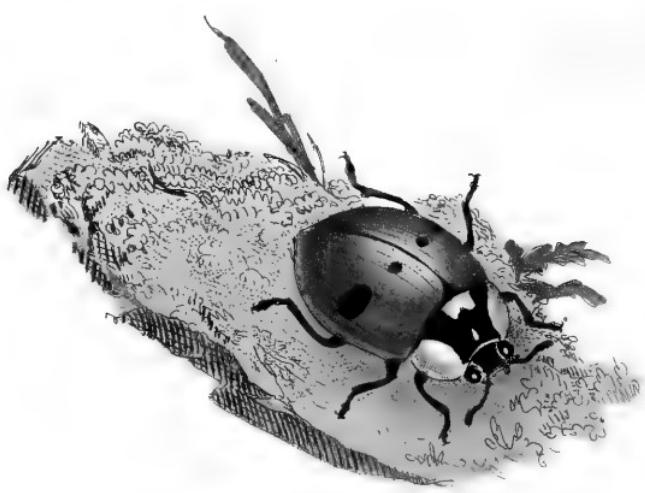


PLATE DXLII.

COCCINELLA 4-PUNCTATA.

FOUR-SPOT RED LADY-COW.

COLEOPETERA.

Antennæ clavated, club solid: anterior feelers semicordated: thorax and wing-cases margined: body hemispherical: abdomen beneath black.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wing-cases red with four black dots.

Coccinella 4-punctata: coleopteris flavis: punctis nigris quatuor. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 2. 580. 590. *Fabr. Sp. Inf.* 1. p. 95. n. 16.—*Mant. Inf.* 1. p. 56. n. 28.

Coccinella quadripunctata. *Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1647. 9.

Coccinella 4-punctata. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T.* 1. p. 151. 7.

Professor Gmelin, in describing this species of Coccinella, refers for its name and character exclusively to the Fabrician *Species Insectorum*, and *Mantissa*, and hence it might be concluded that Fabricius was its first

first describer, which is not the fact, as it was previously noticed in the Linnæan *Systema Naturæ*; this oversight would be deemed of some importance in any work, but must be of still greater moment in a production professedly designed as an improved edition of the Linnæan publication: nor is the circumstance the less remarkable, since Fabricius, in the work quoted, affords a reference to the description previously given by Linnæus.

Linnæus, and also Fabricius, speak of it in general terms as an inhabitant of Europe: the species does not, however, appear, to be by any means frequent like many others of the same genus; for, with the exception of the works of Villers, and those abovementioned, it does not occur in any of the continental publications on Entomology. The author of *Entomologia Britannica*, T. Marsham, Esq. introduces this species for the first time to notice as a British insect: the specimen he describes is in the cabinet of Dr. Shaw. Another was taken in the town of Plymouth on the 18th of September, 1812, and is now in the possession of W. E. Leach, Esq.—The reader will pardon the minuteness of this detail when the rarity of the species is duly estimated.

In its general aspect this uncommon insect differs little from several others of the same tribe that are very abundant, and in which the wing-cases are red, with dots of black, and the thorax yellow with an irregular spot or splash of black in the middle: it is also like those of the middle size; the body beneath is black.







PLATE XXXIX.

COCCINELLA.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ knotted, truncated. Palpi longer than the Antennæ; body hemispheric. Shells and Thorax bordered. In each Foot three Joints.

FIG. I. and FIG. IV.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

COCCINELLA 22—PUNCTATA.

Head black, Corslet and Shells yellow. The first with five black Spots, the latter with twenty-two. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

FIG. II.

14. PUNCTATA.

Shells orange, with fourteen black Spots. Head black. Thorax black in the Center, with an orange Margin and a black Spot on each Side.

FIG. III.

6. PUSTALATA.

Head, Thorax, and Shells black, with three red Spots on each Shell. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

FIG. V.

7. PUNCTATA.

LADY COW, OR LADY BIRD.

Head and Thorax black, Shells red, with seven black Spots; length, three or four lines.

The history of those several insects so nearly resemble each other, that one general account will comprise all that can be said of any of the species. The larva is not unlike the adult insect, though its body is longer and tapering, and it hath no shells to defend it if in danger; its security therefore depends on its feet, which are rather longer, or at least appear longer, than in the after-state; all the species, whether as the larva or the adult, commonly feed on grass, but they as frequently are taken on the plantain, thistle and rose, or any other plant, whether wild or cultivated. They fasten themselves to the leaves of any plant that is near when they enter the Chrysalis state, and its appearance is then as if it were tied to the leaf by threads which pass each other in transverse directions; they remain only a few days in the Chrysalis, as it undergoes but little change. May, June, and July, or later if the weather should prove fine, is the time to find them; many of the species are so numerous in almost every situation, that collectors give little trouble to obtain them, or at least search for such only as are most uncommon.







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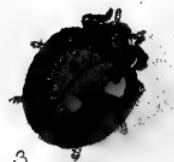


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P L A T E CCXLIII.

F I G. I. I.

C O C C I N E L L A 14 G U T T A T A.

G E N E R I C C H A R A C T E R.

Antennæ subclavated, truncated. Palpi club-formed, extreme articulation heart-shaped. Body hemispherical. Thorax and elytra margined.

S P E C I F I C C H A R A C T E R

A N D

S Y N O N Y M S.

Red, with fourteen white spots.

C O C C I N E L L A 14 G U T T A T A : coleoptris rubris, punctis albis quatuordecim. *Linn. Faun. Suec.* 492. *Syst. Nat.* p. 583. n. 34. *Fab. Ent. Syst.* 1. p. 284. n. 85.

This species is rather of a brown than red colour, as described by Linnæus. It is probably an uncommon Insect. The smallest figure 1 is the natural size.

F I G. II. II.

COCCINELLA ANNULATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Red. An oblong black ring across the wing-cafes.

COCCINELLA ANNULATA : coleoptris rubris, macula subannulari nigra. *Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 579. n. 5.* *Fab. Ent. Syst. 1. p. 268. n. 14.*

Not a very common species.

F I G. III. III.

COCCINELLA CASSIDOIDES.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black with a red lunular mark, and a round spot of the same colour, on each of the wing-cafes. Margin prominent.

COCCINELLA CASSIDOIDES : elytris nigris, lunulâ punctoqu rubris, margine prominulo. *Marsham MS.*

This is a nondescript Insect. It was found in May.





PLATE CCCLXII

FIG. I. I.

COCCINELLA OBLONGO-GUTTATA,

OBLONG-SPOTTED LADY COW.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, club solid: anterior feelers semicordated: thorax, and wing-cafes margined: body hemisphærical: abdomen beneath black.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shells red; with lines and dots of white.

Coccinella oblongo-guttata: coleoptris rubris: lineis punctisque albis. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 584. 38.—*Faun. Suec.* 496.—*Gmel.* 1660. 38.

Coccinella oblongo-guttata. *Fabr. Spec. Inf.* I. 103. 57.—
Mant. I. 60. 79.—*Ent. Syst.* I. p. 1. 296. 91. |
Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 162. sp. 34,
Degeer. 5. 384. 19.
Panz. Ent. Germ. 146. 50.
Schaeff. Icon. t. 9. f. 10.

This

This appears on the credit of most writers to be a rare insect. Our specimen was taken in Kent. It is said to inhabit the Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*.

We should in particular observe that the prevailing or ground colour of the wing-cases and thorax in our specimen is not red as the species is usually described, but rather of a light or testaceous brown, at the same time that its variegations of white marks and spots agree with the Linnæan description of the insect.

*The smaller insect at Figure I. is of the natural size.

F I G. II. II.

COCCINELLA TREDECIM-PUNCTATA

13-DOT LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shells yellow, or red, with thirteen black dots; body oblong.

COCCINELLA 13-PUNCTATA: coleoptris luteis: punctis nigris tredecim, corpore oblongo. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 582. 20.—*Fn. Suec.* 481.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1653. 20.—*Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 83. 25.—*Spec. Inf. I.* 99. 38.—*Mant. I.* 58. 54.—*Ent. Syst. I. p. 1.* 279. 61.—*Marjh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 156. sp. 19.*—*Panz. Ent. Germ.* 139. 27.—*Degeer. V. 375. 9.*

La coccinelle rouge à treize points noir, et corcelet rouge à bande.
Geoffr. Inf. I. p. 324. sp. 7.

Linnæus,

Linnæus, and after him Fabricius, and several other writers, describe this insect as having the superior surface yellow with black spots. This is commonly the colour, but it also occurs pretty frequently of a reddish as well as yellow colour, and even sometimes assumes a vermillion tint as brilliant as the common Lady Cow. *Coccinella septem-punctata*. Geoffroy describes it as being of a red colour. This kind is found among plants; is said to inhabit *Armoracia*.

F I G. III.

COCCINELLA SEPTEM-NOTATA.

SEVEN-DOT RED LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

A N D

SYNONYMS.

Oblong: wing cases red with seven black spots on each: margin of the thorax and two dots white.

COCCINELLA 7-NOTATA: oblonga coleoptris rubris: punctis septem nigris, thoracis margine punctisque duobus albis. *Fabr. Ent. Syst. I. p. 1. 275. 43.*

Panz. Faun. Germ. 187. 20.

Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 153. sp. 11.

COCCINELLA MUTABILIS. *Payk. Faun. Suec. 2. 39. 40.*

COCCINELLA CONSTELLATA. *Laich. 121. 6.*

An elegant species, and not very common. Its *habitat* unknown. This insect is evidently different from the Linnæan *Coccinella 7-punctata*, already figured in this work*, but to which it bears a remote resemblance.

* *Brit. Inf. Pl. 39. f. 5.*

P L A T E CCCLXII.

F I G. IV. IV. V. V.

COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA.

24-DOT RED LADY COW.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wing-cafes red, with twenty-four black spots.

COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA : coleoptris rubris: punctis nigris vingtiquatuor. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 583. 28.—*Fn. Suec.* 487.—*Gmel. Linn. Syst. Nat.* 1655. 28.

COCCINELLA 24-PUNCTATA. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 84. 33.—*Spec. Inf. I.* 101. 47.—*Mant. I.* 59. 66.—*Ent. Syst. I. p. 1.* 281. 72.
Marjh. Ent. Brit. T. I. p. 159. *fp.* 26.
Panz. Ent. Germ. 142. 37.

La Coccinelle rayée, *Geoffr. Inf. I.* 326. *n. 11.*
Degeer Inf. V. 381. 14.

Two distinct varieties of this variable species are figured in our plate, fig 4 and 5, one of which has the black dorsal dots of a small size, the other large. This species is commonly found on flowers.





2



3



1



PLATE CCCCXXVIII.

COCCINELLA 13-MACULATA.

13-SPOT LADY COW.

COLEOPTERA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, club solid: anterior feelers femicordated: thorax and wing-cases margined: body hemispherical: abdomen beneath flat.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Wing-cases yellow, with thirteen black dots: body orbicular.

Coccinella 13-maculata: coleoptris flavis: punctis nigris tredecim corpore orbiculato. *Marsh. Ent. Brit. T. I.* 157. *Fabr. Syst. Ent.* 83. 24.—*Sp. Inf. I.* 99. 37.—*Mant. I.* 58. 53.—*Ent. Syst. I.* a. 279. 60.
Gmel. 1652. 90.

Three varieties of this elegant species of *Coccinella* are figured on the same plate, two of which differ only in colour, the third in the dots on the wing-cases. The thorax in all the specimens are pale yellow,

P L A T E CCCCCXXVIII.

yellow, but in the second individual, the wing-cases are of a deeper orange than usual ; and in the third, the two inner dots of the three, which constitute the macular series across the middle of the wing-cases, are united, and form but a single confluent spot. The smallest figure denotes the natural size.

